

The Ypsilantian

EIGHTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

NUMBER 386.

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CATARH, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

In accordance with his promise to those who consulted him during his last visit, and for the convenience of the many who were unable to receive attention, Dr. Montague will be at the

RAWKINS HOUSE, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 11th,

from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. REMEMBER, no case undertaken unless speedy relief and permanent cure can be assured; this Dr. Montague is able to promise from the fact that he treats exclusively by the FRENCH HOSPITAL SYSTEM, which is entirely free from the use of nauseating drugs and all the old-fashioned and senseless methods employed by general practitioners in this country.

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The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.
SMITH & POWERS, Publishers.
(GEO. C. SMITH, - - - PERRY E. POWERS)

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SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Chas. Aultman, tinner for J. H. Sampson while working upon a building at the depot yesterday afternoon was thrown down by the slipping of a ladder, breaking both bones of the right leg near the ankle. He was carried to his room at Mrs. Wells' boarding house and made as comfortable as possible.

A SPRING FAIR.—As has been heretofore announced in The Ypsilantian, the Ann Arbor Agricultural Society are arranging to hold a Spring Fair on their grounds, commencing next Tuesday, May 31, and continuing three days. All the prominent features of fall fairs will be presented. A cordial invitation is extended to Ypsilantians and to residents of this portion of the county.

OUR ALDERMEN ABSENT.—The City Council accepted an invitation extended by the Jenney Electric Light Co., and started yesterday morning on a visit of inspection, to Bay City and Saginaw, and their tour may include Jackson. They will inspect the electric light plants of the cities they visit and decide as to the wisdom of adopting the Jenney or some other system of electric lighting for Ypsilanti. They expect to return home this evening.

GETTING IN HIS WORK.—The mercury stands at 50°, this morning as the sequel of a widespread series of storms during the last three days, and Prof. Mansell is neither forgetting nor forgotten. Last Friday our thermometer registered 93° at 1 o'clock, 97° on Saturday, 91° Sunday, and 93° Monday; though 90° was the highest in some situations. During that period, Great Britain was overwhelmed in a terrific storm, with extremely low temperature. The rains here were most grateful to vegetation, which was threatened by the burning drought.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.—It is an announcement that will give pleasure to the friends of the old favorites here—that the Fisk Jubilee Singers give one of their famous concerts at the Opera House, next Saturday evening, May 28. The pleasure-giving character of the entertainment given by the Jubilee Singers is so well known that further reference to it here is unnecessary. It will be especially delightful for ladies and children, and indeed for all who enjoy cultivated, artistic music, together with the melodies of the cottonfield. Seats at Dodge's.

BURGARS.—Mr. E. M. Comstock was awakened at a few minutes past one o'clock, last Sunday morning by noises in his kitchen which at once assured him that burglars were in the house. He proceeded to investigate the source of the sounds, but the noise of his movements was sufficient to frighten away the marauders. The evident purpose of the burglars was to secure money or other valuables, as their opportunities to secure eatables and clothing were not taken advantage of, and consequently nothing was lost by reason of their visit.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.—The arrangements for the May Festival to be given by the Young People's Society of the Methodist church, next Tuesday evening, May 31, are completed, and the program to be presented gives promise of an entertainment that will easily surpass even the best of the several similar festivals given in the past by this society. The society will be assisted by a number of the most talented vocalists and instrumental musicians in this city, and also by Miss Grace Serafford of Ann Arbor, who in her pleasing specialty, imitations of the songs of birds, is said by all who have heard her to have no equal. The price of admission will be but fifteen cents; children, ten cents.

PIANO CLUB RECITAL.—An entertainment that would have been highly creditable to many of the more pretentious professional concert companies now traveling, was that given at Normal Conservatory Hall, Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Conservatory Piano Club. The Piano Club is composed of four members, Miss Ala C. Ballou, Miss Florence Goodison, Miss Fanny Strong, and Miss Mildred Murray, and the three eight-handed selections given by them were the most enjoyable features of the program. Miss Claribel Champion assisted with two vocal selections, and Master Frank Smith with a violin solo, the latter also responding to an encore. The selections given by the Piano Club were responded to with a degree of enthusiasm not usually shown by recital audiences, but the club declined to respond; as also did Miss Champion, whose songs were received with energetically expressed pleasure.

Memorial Day.

The arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day are practically completed. The city government will participate in the ceremonies, and the people of the city and surrounding region are earnestly desired to join in the observance. The procession will form in front of Union Block at 2 o'clock, next Monday, headed by the Ypsilanti Band and march to the cemetery, where the decoration ceremonies and the oration of Mr. Allen will occur. All who can contribute flowers for the occasion are solicited to bring them to the hall in Union Block by 8 o'clock Monday morning, as the ladies of the Relief Corps have a great deal of work in preparing them ready for the ceremony.

A choir from the Normal Conservatory will furnish vocal music, and it is especially desired that as general attendance of students from the Normal and public schools as possible shall be had.

The Light Guard, which escorts the procession, will also attend divine service with Carpenter Post at the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning.

Died.
Mrs. Emily Spencer died May 23, after a long and painful suffering with cancer of the stomach, aged 74 years, 8 months and 23 days. She was born in Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 30th, 1812. In the spring of 1826 she came to Ypsilanti with her father, Dr. Abel Willington, and family. May 25th, 1836, she was married to Grove Spencer, making the anniversary of her marriage her burial day. Her husband died August 29th, 1854, leaving her with eight children, six of whom survive—Burke, of Ypsilanti; Clinton, of Lansing; Emmons, of Reno, Nevada; Lydia A., of Ypsilanti; Grove M., of Ypsilanti; and Daniel, of Chicago, Ill.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, from the old Spencer homestead, two and a half miles east of the city.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Haskell, wife of Dr. Samuel Haskell, pastor of the Baptist church of Ann Arbor, died last Sunday. She had been a resident of that city since 1870.

Henry Woodley, a Normal student, died at the residence of his mother, on Normal street, Monday afternoon. His remains were taken to Leslie for interment.

In Superior, May 12, 1887, of consumption, Mrs. Martha Filkins, aged 68 years. Deceased was born in Shortsville, N. Y., in 1819. When ten years old she removed with her parents to Michigan, since which time she has made Superior her home. She bore her long illness with patience and was perfectly resigned. She died the death of the Christian. Funeral services were held at Cherry Hill, and were largely attended.

One less at home!
Again the circle broken—a dear face missed day by day from its accustomed place. But cleansed and saved and perfected by race. One more in heaven.

One less at home!
One voice of welcome hushed for evermore; One farewell word spoken; on the shore Where parting comes not, one soul landed more. One more in heaven.

One less on earth!
Its pain, its sorrow, and its toil to share; One less the pilgrim's daily cross to bear; One more the crown of ransomed souls to wear. At home in heaven.

One more at home!
Another thought to brighten cloudy days, Another theme for thankfulness and praise, Another link on high our souls to raise. To home in heaven.

One more at home!
That home where separation cannot be, That home where none are missed eternally. Lord Jesus, grant us all a place with Thee. At home in heaven.

May 21, 1887.
Mr. Geo. Jarvis, who resides one and a half miles south of town, was thrown from his buggy on Congress street, Monday afternoon, and received injuries quite painful but not serious. The horse he was driving had started to run away, and the collision in front of Devoe's feed store freed the frightened animal from the buggy and threw Mr. Jarvis to the sidewalk.

The band boys fulfilled their promise to give a free concert Wednesday evening, and the enjoyment derived from their playing by the crowds that filled the principal streets was sufficient evidence as to the character of the music given. The band made a fine appearance and gave to Ypsilantians a strong reminder of their old-time excellence. Some arrangement should be made with the band for a free concert one evening of each week during the summer.

Stanton Ferguson, janitor at the Union school building, was struck in the face last Thursday evening, by some sharp instrument in the hands of a young man whose name is as yet unknown. Two young men accompanied by girls were creating some disturbance near the building, and when the janitor ordered them to leave, and attempted to enforce his orders, he was attacked with the result as above stated. The wound he received has proven quite painful and had to be stitched.

Mr. H. D. Platt has been appointed State Oil Inspector, we learn by reports from Lansing, and will probably enter upon the performance of his duties at once. We congratulate both Mr. Platt and Gov. Luce—the former upon his appointment to an important, lucrative position, and the latter, that he has secured the services of a man on whom he can depend, one who will perform the duties of his office with the same care and fidelity that has hitherto marked his course as a farmer.

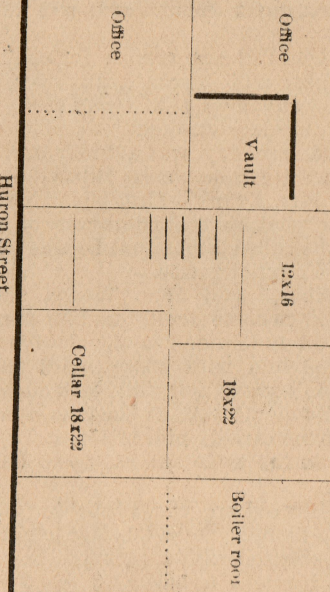
Some More Maps.

Plans of the New Ypsilanti Savings Bank Building.

Our artistic compositor has produced a low the plans of the floors of the new building to be erected on the corner of Congress and Huron streets, which represents the arrangement of the rooms as well as the refractory character of the types will permit. It was not practicable to represent numerous closets, cupboards and other small cubby-holes that are so hard to have about the house, nor to indicate doorways; but they are going to have 'em. The building, as heretofore stated, is to be 40 x 80 feet, but is not, as has been heretofore stated, to contain any stores. The first and second floors, and the available portion of the basement story are entirely devoted to offices, of which the plan provides a liberal number, and many of them communicate and are adapted to be used in suites. The upper floor furnishes two very fine halls.

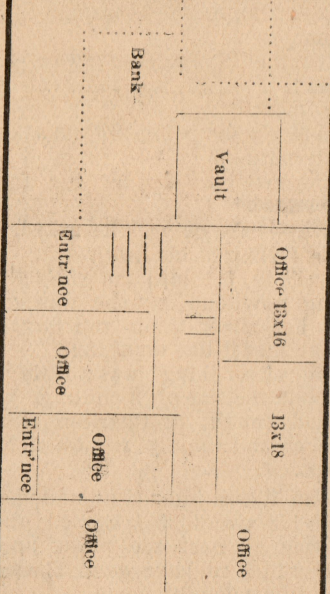
BASEMENT STORY.

Congress Street.

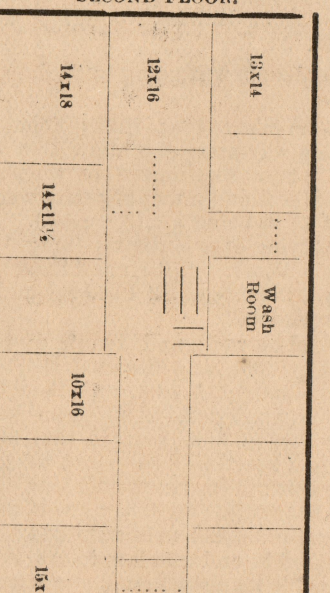


GROUND FLOOR.

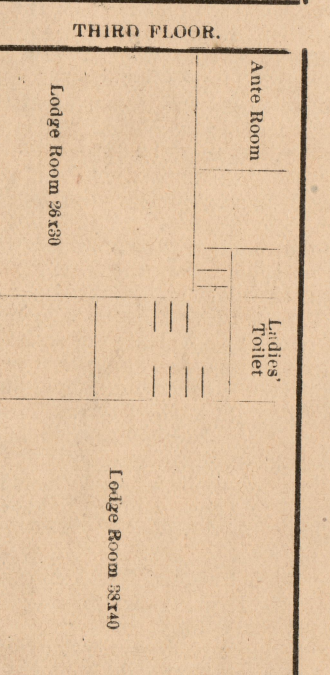
Congress Street.



SECOND FLOOR.



THIRD FLOOR.



Personal.

Mr. James H. Rogers of Saginaw City spent several days of the past week here, the guest of his brother, C. W. Rogers.

Mrs. G. W. Walterhouse left last week for Washington, D. C., at which place and in Buffalo, N. Y., she will spend several weeks.

Mr. C. A. Mapes has purchased an interest in a clothing business at Vassar, Mich., and left for that town Monday. Mrs. Mapes will go to Vassar soon.

Mrs. E. P. Lathrop of Trenton, Mich. is visiting Mrs. Wells Adams street.

Rev. T. W. MacLean conducted the Knights Templar Ascension Day services at Ann Arbor, last Thursday evening.

Rev. Mr. Springer has accepted an invitation to deliver the Memorial Day address at Saline.

Hon. E. P. Allen will deliver the Memorial Day address at Ann Arbor. The literary exercises of the observance will be held in University Hall.

Mrs. Nellie Yerkes, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Crosby, at Cass City, for some time, will return home to-morrow.

Chas. A. Salyer will address the temperance meeting at Good Templars Hall next Sunday afternoon.

Mr. W. H. Talcott, prohibition candidate for Circuit Judge at the election, was visiting friends in this city Tuesday. He has removed from Dundee to Carleton.

Mrs. McCullough, of the Fifth ward was unexpectedly visited by quite a number of her friends and neighbors last Friday evening, and an evening replete with social enjoyment, feasting etc., was pleasantly spent.

Miss Rea Bowling is visiting friends in Niles this week, and will make an extended visit with relatives in Chicago before she returns.

Miss S. W. Dickerson, who has been visiting with relatives and friends in Geneva and other points in New York during the past six months, returned here Friday last and will again become a resident of Rawsonville.

Mr. E. R. E. Cowell had the unexpected pleasure of entertaining his Sunday School class of young ladies, last Friday evening, or rather of being entertained by them, at his home on Mill street.

Miss Emilie Hall, who has been absent from her department in Union school building for a short time, by reason of illness, entered upon her school duties again this week.

Mr. Henry E. Rich, of Adrian, son of Walter S. Rich, a former well known resident of this city, was a visitor here this week, the guest of his cousin, Mr. S. J. Bowling.

Dr. Randall and wife of Danesville, Ingham county, visited their daughter, a student at the Normal, during the past week, and both took part in the temperance meeting at Good Templars Hall last Sunday afternoon.

Warren Pattison has put his printer's rule in his pocket, for the time being, and is looking at the world through the eyes of a book agent. Warren is persuasive and persistent, and where he can't sell a book other members of the profession need not apply. Fremont Pattison is employed as pressman in Detroit job printing office.

Mr. S. M. Crombie, a well-known Ypsilanti boy, was in town yesterday visiting his mother and other relatives and friends here. Mr. Crombie goes from Omaha, where he has just been located, to Minneapolis, to take charge of the Twin City branch of the Rumford Chemical Works of Chicago, with which company he has been employed during the past two years.

Prof. Nelson, recently of Cleary's Business College, has removed to Detroit, Ill., where he has purchased the Central Business College which he will personally superintend and manage. Prof. Nelson is a first-class instructor in all that pertains to business forms and methods, and is besides a genial, square-dealing gentleman. We hope the success his merits deserve may be secured to him through his Detroit institution.

Rev. Mr. Fairfield attended the State Congregational Convention at Lansing last week and had a position on the program. Fourteen churches have been added to Congregationalism in Michigan during the past year, and Sabbath School attendance has increased 2,000. Total benevolences for the year \$60,157.96, an increase of \$3,452.48.

Mr. W. S. Whittlesey drove to Clinton last Saturday evening, intending to return Sunday morning with his wife, who had been visiting with friends there. He was surprised to learn the next morning, however, that his horse had returned to Ypsilanti during the night, thereby causing Mr. W. to lose time, the cost of another horse to bring him hither, and the usual good temper of which he is possessed.

The complimentary benefit given Manager Curtis last Thursday evening was well attended, and the character of the audience even more than its size was a source of gratification to Mr. Curtis. Many persons were present who are not in the habit of attending theatrical performances, and who only attended this one that their presence might attest their friendship and gratitude to the Opera House Manager for favors heretofore conferred. The performance was light and frivolous, but was enjoyed as a change from the serious aspects of everyday life, perhaps.

More Mention.

The India Workers will meet at the chapel of the Presbyterian church, Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

Rev. Mott Williams of Detroit will conduct the services at the Episcopal church next Sunday.

William Smith of Southfield, Oakland Co., is visiting here with his daughter, Mrs. William Clark of Adams street.

A horse valued at about one hundred dollars, belonging to O. A. Ainsworth, was found dead last Sunday morning.

Washtenaw county's bill for the care of its insane at the Eastern Michigan asylum, for the past three months, was \$842.49.

Mrs. O. I. Rogers and son of East Saginaw are spending a few days here, the guest of Miss Jennie Pierson and other friends.

Miss Mary Beebe and Master Max Crittenden, of Evanston, Ill., arrived here Tuesday and are the guests of Mrs. A. Buck and Mrs. Nellie Taylor.

The railroad rates to the Ann Arbor Fair, next week, will be but one and one-third fare for the round trip. The Fair commences Tuesday and closes Thursday evening.

Alderman Roys had planned to accompany the City Council on its electric-light investigating trip, but the failure of his clock to properly note the time caused him to get left.

Miss Vee Cornwell, who has been visiting for a time with friends in Lansing, will return home Saturday.

George W. Burnham of Milan has been reappointed manager of the Indianapolis base ball club. That club is at the bottom of the list and its hold on that position is increasing every day.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will hold their fifth annual meeting on Wednesday of next week, June 1st, at 2 p. m. They will serve a supper from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening. A liberal patronage is solicited.

A concert was given at Union School Hall, last Friday afternoon, by the primary pupils of Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Deansmore and Miss Judd, of the fifth ward school; the pupils of Miss Kishlar, Miss Lower, Miss Putnam and Miss Burr of the Union building, and of Mrs. Whitman of the fourth ward. The hall was filled, and the singing and other exercises given by the little ones were highly enjoyed. The several teachers named deserve much credit for the thorough training and preparation displayed by their pupils.

The case of Roland Fletcher against John Doyle and Albert Schurtz, which has been twice tried in the Circuit Court has been finally dismissed by agreement. The case was over a note bought by Fletcher from Doyle which had been signed by Schurtz in blank. According to the terms of the agreement Schurtz pays Fletcher \$250, each party paying their own costs, and Doyle gives Schurtz a note for \$250.

The bill appropriating \$60,000 for additions to the Normal buildings has passed the lower house of the legislature, and there seems no reason to fear that it will not pass the Senate. The buildings are much needed, and the amount named in the bill is a very modest sum with which to accomplish the improvements proposed.

Mrs. E. J. McElwain, of Hastings, Grand View Temple of the I. O. G. T. of Michigan, will give a series of lectures in this county, commencing next Wednesday evening, June 1, when she will lecture at Delhi Mills. Thursday evening she will speak at Geddes; Friday evening at Milan, and Saturday evening at Rawsonville. Other appointments will be announced next week.

A leading feature of the May Musical Festival to be given at the Methodist church next Tuesday evening, will be the Cantata of the Birds, in which Mrs. Carrie Williams will represent the Queen of the Birds, Miss Lillian Lee, the Lark; Miss Leda Bellows the Nightingale, and Miss Gerie Farols the Queen of the Fairies.

P. W. Carpenter, with whom the general public of this section of the moral vineyard is principally acquainted as the Grand Scribe, Recorder-in-Chief and Secretary Superior of about all the Mystic Lodges and Tents and Camps and O-ders that have their abiding place in this community, is a mild-mannered, soft spoken personage under ordinary circumstances; but he was mad last Thursday evening, and for a time had no more use for mild-manners or soft words than would an angel have use for the expressions Peter did em! by. He had made arrangements to attend the Masonic services at Ann Arbor that evening; the hackman he had engaged to take him to the depot failed to call for him, and the train arrived and departed, with the unfortunate subject of our remarks patiently waiting at home for the hackman. He had carefully brushed the gilt-died uniform he was going to wear, had written and committed the unexpected remarks he was going to make, and had eaten a light supper in view of possible invitations to feast; and then to "get left" through the forgetfulness of a poor sinner of a hackman, was more than ordinary, everyday human nature could stand, and P. W. didn't stand it. He borrowed the horse and buggy of an intimate friend and with them conveyed his uniform and unexpected remarks to Ann Arbor. It may be hardly necessary to add that hackmen are remembered in Peter's prayers no more forever.

A Celestial Sunday-School.

There is no doubt about a Chinese Sunday-school being an interesting place to visit. There is one of them in Sixth avenue, conducted by the Baptists. A Mail and Express reporter strolled in there a recent Sunday afternoon. There were about seventy-five pig-tailed Celestials seated demurely side by side. The pupils listened to the proceedings with inflexible gravity and sang with earnestness and considerable melody.

A Sunday-school hymn rendered in laundry English is a curious thing to hear. The first song they rendered was the good old hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River?" As sung by the Mongolians, it sounded something like this:

Shall we gathel after livel,
Whale blight angel feet have tiol,
With its crystal floor
Flowing by the thone of God?

After that the teachers began their individual labors with their almond-eyed pupils. The raw recruits were first taught to read. Those who had been there before received instruction in the foundation of the Christian religion.

It was hard work, and the teachers did not make progress rapidly. An excellent and elderly lady, who has given the best part of her life to this kind of work, struggled with the Oriental density of Sam Wind and Charlie Lee, two Bleeker street Celestials. She was trying to teach them the lesson of Divine forgiveness.

"Now, Sam," she said, with an encouraging smile, "what would you do if your friend Charlie should do you a great injury—should come into your laundry, perhaps, and throw dirt all over your clean clothes?"

"I cluttee his heat out, all same Melican man," said Sam, proudly.

"What does g-r-i-e-f spell?" said a hard-working young woman who was expounding the mysteries of the English language to Wun Lung and Wah Low.

"Grief," said Wun, promptly.

"No, no. Like this," said the teacher, opening her mouth to show how the Caucasian overcomes the troublesome "r."

Wun opened his mouth and took long breaths and labored hard, but the sound wouldn't come, and after a while the teacher gave it up in despair and began to read the story of the Prodigal Son, explaining as she went along.

She followed the adventures of the prodigal with interest. They could understand most of it, especially the reference to the fatted calf, as the Chinese are fond of roast veal. But when the teacher made the final application, a look of blank and unrelieved stupidity overspread each face. That was evidently too much for them.

Kate Chase at Home.

Washington society sees but little of Mrs. Chase, says a New York Mail and Express letter. She is some distance out of town, although from her library windows the dome of the capitol can be seen looming up a mile away. She has the saving adaptability of all people of sense. She is interested in her gardening and in her daughter's education. She rides and drives and fills up a life that would seem singularly empty. She makes no apology or explanation of her altered style of living. Probably she inherits her father's incapacity for moneyed affairs. Whatever might have been said of her, the inevitable courage she has shown in misfortune commands respect. The old house is full of relics of splendor. Some of the finest carved mahogany in this country is in the big, gloomy dining room. A mirror on the fireplace has a frame that would put everything at Sypher's to shame, and a sideboard, a buffet, and a great carved sofa, brought from Italy, are fit for a palace. In the hall is an ancient carved marriage chest that is bewitching to a lover of antiquities. Everywhere shabbiness and splendor go hand in hand, but the shabbiness is not vulgar nor is the splendor obtrusive. It would be brave to rashness for one to pity Mrs. Chase for her surroundings, or for anything else about her. She makes a certain fine and seemliness for herself out of it all.

Japanese and Stair-Climbing.

There are many funny things in New York boarding-houses, as most people know or believe, says a writer in the Brooklyn Citizen. But I am told that among the most amusing incidents are those afforded by establishments where Japanese students are domiciled. Hundreds of these young men are in New York in attendance at the various academies and colleges, private and public. They have been sent here to get an "American" education, and most of them have taken the higher branches of mathematics and engineering. Few of them seem to care for the classical course, or for any language but English. The funny part of their life is learning to go up and down stairs. It seems that in most parts of Japan, particularly the rural regions, stairways are unknown. The houses, too, are seldom more than two stories high, and access to the upper floor is almost universally had by means of a ladder, upon which the Japanese run like sailors. Hence, when these young men come to New York and are lodged in boarding-houses, they are generally in the third or fourth story. To reach their rooms they are compelled at first to go up very cautiously and with the aid of the balustrade. Some do not even hesitate to go up cat fashion, on all fours, from step to step. The trouble is that they have not learned to balance the body so as to ascend and descend as we do. Our agility in going up and down stairs is really an accident, but we are unconscious of it because we have practiced it from childhood. Now, the young Japanese are determined to perform this feat, and I am told that they often spend hours in the most persevering practice to acquire so simple an accomplishment. You can fancy what a ludicrous scene they make. They soon learn to go up the stairs. It's the coming down which gives them trouble. The descent is not so easy in this case. The retrograde passus constitutes the labor and the opus. When the novice essays to come down stairs his companions wait and gape as he totters in the effort to keep an upright position. When, for any reason, he is in a hurry, he has to do the sailor act and come down on all fours, stern foremost.

THE SISTERS.

April, with her tresses wild
Kissed by the winds; pure, undefiled—
A maiden she. Her reign is o'er,
Now standing at the half-closed door
She stretches forth her hand to May,
Who comes to supersede her sway.

"My crown is thine; my scepter take
And wield it gently for my sake."
Cries April sweet, "I leave thee now—
The crown of summer on thy brow.
I go to join the flood of years;
You have my blessings—April tears."

Then May, the younger sister fair,
Bedecked with flowers, a conqueror—
Assumes the throne. Yet not in pride,
For, kneeling at fair April's side,
She lays her head upon that breast
And vows to keep the last behest.

"Gladly you go, O sister dear,
To a brighter land—an endless year
In Edenland. Thy legacy I hold.
And, as each robed doth unfold
I'll teach then of my sister fair
Who lives, and waits them over there."
—[Gay Davidson.]

BIBBS.

A Charming Love Story.

There was no doubt about it; John Weare was perfectly wrecked last night. He had quarreled with Jennie Bell, and he wasn't going to make it up. The fact was she gave him too many airs, and he didn't mean to stand it any longer. He didn't care if she was pretty; that was no reason why she should lead half a dozen fellows at a time hang around the shop or stroll in one at a time, and leaning on their elbows, chatter and smirk and smile over the counter, cadets and officers too, with young fellows, who only did so for their own idle amusement, and would no more dream of marrying her than they would of inviting her to a ball that was coming off next month. To be sure, he was only a common cavalry soldier, but then he had been in the service a good many years now, had an excellent character, and a good trade at his back, and moreover, his father had died not long since, and there was the cottage all ready for Jennie to walk into, and they might settle down at once if she's only sensible. Jennie acted as shop woman for her sister, Mrs. Evans. A very poor little shop it was, very small and badly stocked, for Mrs. Evans had only managed to get a few pounds worth of things with what had been subscribed for her in the garrison after the fever had carried off her husband. The speculation answered pretty well at first, for many of the officers' wives, knowing what an industrious woman Mrs. Evans was, made a point of buying their tapes and cotton, and sticks of sealing-wax of her. Then Jennie's pretty face was seen behind the counter, and the shop was filled from morning to night with officers and frisky young cadets, and the original customers took flight—though Mrs. Evans did not know it, for she, believing the business was safe in keeping of Jennie, worked hard at the dressmaking (for she had three children to support, and the shop alone would not do it).

The officers were not profitable customers, for they only went to flirt with Jennie, under the excuse of buying a penny paper, or perhaps asking for a time-table. Jennie made the most trim and pretty and obliging of shopwomen, and the place itself was a pattern of neatness; but the officers' wives did not care to go and buy their thread where they were evidently interrupting a flirtation, and so the business continued to fall off, and Mrs. Evans began to get quite unhappy about it. Jennie, prettily kindhearted, thoughtless Jennie, had no idea that she had anything to do with it or she would have sent every one of her admirers off at a pace that would have astonished them. She had been only too delighted, after her brother-in-law died, to come from Devonshire and live with her sister at Woolwich, not only because she was fond of her sister, but also because she had again many times to see John Weare again. She had made his acquaintance when her brother and he—for they had been in the same regiment—were stationed at Plymouth, and she had paid them a flying visit with her father. John had told her then that he was tired of the service and wanted to settle down, and she inwardly thought he could do no better than ask her to settle with him. He had been very attentive when she came to Woolwich, and gradually established himself on the footing of a lover till he found the shop always filled with the officers and cadets. At first he was shy of appearing before his superiors, then he got jealous and at last angry, for he felt and knew that they meant her no good, and, besides, it was doing real injury to the business of the shop. At last he spoke his mind and told the coquetish Jennie what he thought, and was snubbed for his pains.

"If you think I don't know how to take care of myself, Mr. Weare, you are mistaken, and I don't want any one to tell me what's right or wrong. I know for myself."

"Well, Miss Jennie, I didn't mean to give offense. I only told you what I thought."

"Then you might have kept your thoughts to yourself," she said, with a little toss of her pretty head—"unless they had been nice ones," she added. He heard the aside, and picked up his courage.

"It's awfully hard, too, when one that cures for you really can't get near you," he pleaded. Just then Jennie caught sight of Captain McGee, a tall and handsome man, with long whiskers and a red nose, coming in the direction of the shop, with a big bunch of flowers in his hand. She had heard John Weare's last words, but was secretly of opinion that the couple would have come up to the service before, so she thought a little jealousy might do him good.

"Oh! here comes Captain McGee," she said in a delighted tone.

"Well, he's just the biggest blackleg in the service, Jennie, and if you take my advice you'll send him off sharp."

"I believe you are jealous, Mr. Weare, and telling stories about the Captain; he is always very polite to me," and she smoothed her pretty hair and arranged the trifles on the counter.

"Oh, he's polite enough, no doubt."

"And he's bringing me some flowers."

"Now, look here Jennie, are you going to take them?"

"Of course I am."

"Well, then, good-by."

"Good-by," she laughed. Of course she knew he wouldn't go.

"Jennie, he'll be in directly, and I shall be off, but you must choose between him and me. If you are going to keep on talking to him I shall never come in the place again, so which is it to be?"

"The Captain."

"But I am not joking, I'll never see you again."

"No more am I joking, so good-by."

"Good-by"—and he went.

He kept resolutely away for a whole month—never once went near the place. If Jennie wanted him she might send for him, or get her sister to write to her, as she had done before. But John Weare was not sent for, neither was he invited to tea, and his spirits began to wax low.

"If she'd cared about me she'd have got in my way somehow before this—trust a woman," he thought.

The idea of not being cared for was not cheerful. That night he strolled carelessly by the shop, but on the opposite side of the way. Nothing was to be seen of Jennie. He walked on in a brown study, then crossed over, and went deliberately by the shop, with only one eye, however, turned in its direction, but not a sign of Jennie. He went back to the barracks in a dejected state of mind.

"It's an awful pity—such a nice girl; and there's the cottage all ready for her to step into, and me ready to retire from the service, and a good trade at my back; it's too bad, all alone of that Captain McGee, too. And the fruit in the garden (of the cottage) all ripe and no one to pick it."

The very next morning John Weare walked deliberately into the shop and asked for a penny newspaper, and had the felicity of being served by Mrs. Evans.

"Quite a stranger, Mr. Weare," she said; but that was the only remark she made, and for the life of him he could not screw up his courage to ask for her sister.

That night John Weare was miserable.

"She can't care a rush for me," he thought, and marched all over the town, and nearly to Greenwich and back, in his excitement.

The next day was a lucky one for John. He came across Bibbs. Bibbs was Mrs. Evans' oldest boy. No one knew what his real name was, or why he was called Bibbs; but he was never called anything else.

"Bibbs," said John Weare, "come and have some fruit," and he carried him off in triumph to the cottage and stuffed him with gooseberries till he couldn't move, and with black currants till his mouth was as black as a crow. Then he carried him inside and stood him on the table and sat down before him.

"How old are you, Bibbs?"

He thought he had better begin the conversation with a question.

"Five and a half. Is that your sword up there?"

"Yes. Who gave you those bronze shoes, Bibbs?"

Now he knew that Jennie had given them to him, but he so wanted to hear her name.

"Auntie. She's going away soon," he added. "Let me look at your sword now."

"Where's she going to?" he asked in consternation.

"Devonshire. Do let me try on your sword."

"Why is she going?" he asked, with a sick feeling at his heart.

"She's ill, I think; and she's always crying now; one day she was crying over her silver thing you gave her, and kissing it like anything."

The "silver thing" was a little heart of about the size of a shilling, which he had bought at Charlton fair last October and timidly requested her to accept.

John Weare jumped up and showed Bibbs his sword, and carried him on his back all over the place, and treated him to have more black currants in his delight.

But Bibbs declined.

"Aunt Jennie's going to bring me some from Eltham, to-night," he replied.

So Jennie was going to Eltham, was she?

John Weare took Bibbs home, and on his way presented him with a white wolly lamb that moved on wheels and squeaked, and a monkey that went up a stick in being gently pushed.

"Crying over her silver thing!" said John Weare. "I'll go and hang about the Eltham road till I see her and beg her pardon."

And he went, and Jennie met him, and pouted, and declared she hadn't once thought of him, and then broke down and cried. And John begged her pardon, and declared that he had been a heartless brute; and then Jennie contradicted him, and said it was all her fault, and told him how Mrs. Dunlop, the Colonel's wife, had one day walked in and told her, in the kindest possible manner, that she was spoiling her sister's business, for the ladies who had been interested in her welfare kept away because of Jennie's flirting propensities, which filled the shop with idle officers, who were always in the way, and how she had been so ashamed and wretched, and so cut up at the desertion of John Weare, that she had determined to go back to Devonshire.

"But you won't now?" he said, as they leaned over the stile leading to the Eltham fields. "You'll get ready at once, and we'll be married as soon as possible, before the fruit in the garden is spoilt?"

It took a long time to talk her into it (about three quarters of an hour) but then she was very happy at heart, and chattered like a young magpie, and told John how she had snubbed Captain McGee, and had thrown all of his flowers out of the window.

"And it really was all through that dear Bibbs that you waylaid me to-night?" she asked.

"Certainly."

"Why, but for him I might never have seen you again?"

"Perhaps not."

"I'll give Bibbs a regular hug when I get home," she thought. And she did; and the day before she was married she bought him a rocking-horse, which he delights in to this day.

D. O. Mills, the father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, has bought a gold mine in Alaska. A gold mine is a very convenient thing to have behind a newspaper.

Cards announcing divorces are now on regle in New York society circles.

WAR IS A BAD THING.

The Mother Who Patiently Waited for Her Boys Who Never Came.

"People talk about war with Mexico and war with England, and the newspapers print pleasant incidents and glorious achievements of the noble soldiers who figured in the late War, which is all well and as it should be, but," said old man Planket, looking over his spectacles, "that's none of 'em what knows what war is less than they's been there."

"I tell you, stranger," said the old man, "you may read and you may look at pictures of battles, and you may go to all these 'campsments and see them have their sham fights, but you won't know a bit more about what real war is than a man who would suppose you Gate City Guard could thrash old England. War is a bad thing, mister, war's a bad thing, sure."

"Do you see that house up the road?" asked the old man, pointing with his finger. "Well, stranger, right by that window that by the chimney is a vacant chair. Not more'n a week ago the dear old woman who sat in that chair, right by that window, with her eyes looking right into this big road over since Lee's surrender, was buried over yonder at the church, and that's not a man nor woman in this settlement but what has shed a tear over the grave whar she lies."

The old man wiped his spectacles with his red bandana, and with his head bent and his eyes cast down shook his head and muttered, "War's a bad thing, stranger; war's a bad thing."

"That old lady," continued the old man, "had four as fine boys as ever shouldered a musket for the Confederacy—and that's saying a right smart. They all went to Virginia, and one by one they were killed till there was only one left. Tom, he was the oldest, and I never shall forget when the news came that he was killed at Seven Pines. Squire Adams he lived cross over on the other road yonder, and the mail for the settlement went to his house during the War, and the neighbors would get their letters from there. We'd done heret'fore'd been a big fight at Richmond, so I was settin' right here in this piazza smoking after supper and I hered Jim, one of Squire Adams' niggers, start from the Squire's house down the path that led across the fields to your house, hollering and blowing his quills, and I told my old man that was a letter for our neighbors."

Jim, he went on down the path, and directly he crossed over the branch yonder, and the sound from his quills came up the branch, and I could hear the doleful tune he was blowing as well as if I'd been in 200 yards of him. I followed the sound of his quills till he struck the path through your pine thicket, and then he quit blowing his quills and sung:

"Down in the cornfield,
Here sat mournful sound,
All de darbies am or weeping,
For massa's in the cold, cold ground."

"I told my old 'oman I was afeard that nigger had bad news for our neighbors, and so it was, for no sooner had he got to the house I hered screams and hollerin, and me and the old 'oman put out over that, and what I seed then makes me know war's a bad thing, mister, war's a bad thing."

"Then," said the old man, "that war more fighten and the army it went into Maryland and our neighbors they'd sorter calmed themselves in their anxiety for the other three sons, and the army it come outen Maryland and then pretty soon we hered of a big fight in Fredericksburg, and a few nights after I was settin here in this piazza alone, and I hered Jim start from the Squire's agin, and as he went down across the field yonder he was singin'!

"I cannot work until to-morrow,
Because the tree drops flow;
But I'll try to drive away my sorrow,
Pickin on de old banjo."

"And then he'd blow his quills and then sing another verse till he'd get over yonder to our neighbors, and then I listened to hear any weeping, if he carried bad news, but that was no fuss this time, but I went over that, me and the old 'oman, and when we got close to the house we seed the spinnin' wheels nor the loom warn't running, and we knowed something was wrong, and sure enough the letter brought the news that two of the boys—the two middle ones, Bob and John—had been killed in the battle, and there was only one left—William, the youngest, and that poor family was too sad to weep; they couldn't cry; they were huddled down in the middle of the room on the floor, leaning one upon the other, and not a word spake they. I tell you, stranger, war's a bad, bad thing."

"Well," resumed the old man, "the War went on, and at last news came that Lee had surrendered and that all the soldiers would soon be at home. My neighbors over there sorter brightened up then, cheered with the hope of soon having William with them. The railroads 'twixt here and Virginia was all tore up, so the boys all had to walk home and get home the best they could. They parted off in little squads, and started, every man for himself, and pretty soon this one, and then that one, and then another, according to their ability to make the trip, came in, and several brought the news that William was on the road and would be here at any moment, and that dear old mother, who we buried last week, took her seat by that yonder window every morning, and that she set watching down this road for William, her baby boy, who has never come yet, and never will come. She set by that window over twenty years, waiting and watching, with a ball of thread in her lap and a half finished sock in her hand that she held to all this time, and never saying a word, but looking down the road so anxious, O, so anxious. Last week about 3 o'clock one day she raised her arm and with a cry of joy: 'My boys! O, my boys!' she fell over on the arm of the chair, dead. War's bad, stranger, very bad."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Juror and Her Boy.

The Woman's Journal gives a very interesting account of the experience gained in Washington Territory, where women sit regularly as jurors. The writer says: "Some features of the new departure were sometimes slightly comical. Once, when the jurors re-

ported in attendance at the opening of the term, one among them, summoned from a distant point of the county, was a woman somewhat lank in person and unfashionable in attire, who held by the hand a small boy, very round and rosy, of about 3 or 4 summers. Nobody supposed she would be allowed to remain with that small incumbrance, but the judge told her if the child, be haved well, she might keep him with her. So, when she was drawn (which was frequently) she always took the end chair of the back row of seats, and the round little boy took a tiny rocking chair which the sheriff had kindly sent down from his own home, and here the little fellow would sit through the long hours, calmly rocking and sucking his thumb, or looking at a picture book, seldom sleeping, apparently attentive to what was going on, and never once troubling his mother or distracting her attention.

Making Food From Grain.

Bread is an invention of the Greeks and passed from them to the Romans. A round disc of bread was for many centuries the substitute for plates. After the dinner these plates were distributed among the poor.

The hand mills were the only tools to squeeze flour from grain until the first crusaders copied from the Saracens the art to let windmills do the work.

The old shape of bread has been preserved in the passover cake of the Jews and the "knakel-rod" of the Swedes. This last, almost as brittle but not so light as biscuits or rusks, is broken, not cut.

Bread was not cut at meals, nor was there any meal for it, for it was not baked in the size or thickness as it is at present, but in thin, smooth cakes, and could therefore, easily be broken. This is the origin of the saying: "To break bread with him or her."

Most of the ancient nations ate biscuits under special conditions; chiefly in war, whether naval or military, or on long journeys by sea or land. To the Greeks they were known as arton dipuron, that is, "bread twice put to the fire," while the Romans had their panis nauticus, or capta, chiefly used, as its name implies, for nautical purposes.

It is not a little odd that the word "biscuit" or "biscuit" embodies the process by which biscuits were made from time immemorial to within the last century, if not, indeed, later. Bis, twice, and coctus, cooked, shows that they were twice baked, and although the double process has now been discarded yet the name is retained.

Already, in the times of Pliny, the naturalist, the Gauls made use of barn to render their bread lighter. In the seventeenth century the doctors in Paris pronounced this as detrimental to health and the use of barn was prohibited. Out of this arose between doctors and bakers a long and serious lawsuit which did not lead to any result. Fashion here settled the question. To day nobody considers barn as unwholesome.

At what period of man's history the lightening of dough by fermentation was first adopted no one of course, knows. It is, however, certain that cakes made of nothing but meal and water and then baked are very much older. Fragments of untempered cakes were discovered in the Swiss lake dwellings, which belong to the neolithic age, an age dating back far beyond the received age of the world. This is the earliest instance of biscuits as you discovered, for biscuits are merely unfermented bread.

The U. O. M. G.

I am about to give away a secret. I think the way girls talk of young men behind their backs is shameful. Young men never dispraise girls until they are fitted and that feeling only lasts about forty-eight hours, because another girl turns up. When a fellow gets discharged from his employment two or three times he finds it very hard to get anybody to have confidence in him. But he can be kicked out of a whole row of houses, one at a time, and the girls in the next block will reach for him all the same. I know a fellow who has been fitted twenty-five times in different neighborhoods, and he is now in tow with about half a dozen girls. Those girls all have a kind of secret code. You know how it is. You are introduced to a girl. She invites you to call. You call. She invites you to a party. You go. She introduces you to a whole circle. That whole circle discusses you, calmly apporitions you to three or four; they gradually reduce themselves to one. Then you're lost. She wearies of you and you get kicked out of the circle. Well, all those girls have discussed every one of your young men friends the same way. This is what a cynical girl told me. I don't know of my own knowledge. But talk of trades unions and Knights of Labor! Their organization dwindles into absolute crudeness when compared with the U. O. M. G. (United Order of Marriageable Girls.) I don't say this is exactly the way the thing is done; but it's the principle condensed. They have a kind of secret register, and they have you all down fine. For instance, this is the idea:

Name—Henry Jones; good looking; 25 years old, dresses well; good for ice cream any time; very soft; melts at 60 degrees.

William Smith—Very forward; plain; but attractive; very conceited; thinks everybody's in love with him; boils over at about 100 degrees; champagne and bird.

Alexander Thompson—Seventeen; good looking boy; fine looking; boils at 25 degrees.

John Jenkins—Fine looking; clever; hard to deal with; dangerous; boiling point not yet discovered.

James Johnson—Very indammable; simmers at 50 degrees, boils at 60 degrees, explodes at 75 degrees.

That's the kind of analysis. But please don't believe you have no chance because the girls guy you behind your back. That doesn't mean anything bad. It means they've got you on the list.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Two of the guests at Andrew Carnegie's wedding, Robert Pitcairn and David McCargo, were telegraph boys with him in Pittsburgh forty years ago. Like Andrew, they prospered also, and are rich men to-day.

Den Thompson has drawn so far \$100,000 from "The Old Homestead." Not a tad old homestead, that.

Where Irving is Buried.

From a paper by Clarence Cook, accompanied by a portrait, in the Century, we quote as follows: "I confess I heard not without a secret pleasure that the relic-hunters so chip and hammer the stone that marks Irving's grave as to make its frequent removal necessary. It did not seem to me a grievous wrong, nor in any true sense a profanation of the grave, but rather a testimony to the loveliness of Irving's character, and an evidence of the wide extent of his fame, that, from filling the circle of the educated and refined among his countrymen, has now come to include that lower stratum of our common humanity which has only instinctive and, so to speak, mechanical ways of expressing its feelings.

"It would not have been easy to find a place more in harmony with the associations that gather about Irving's name as a writer than the spot in which he is buried. Even to-day, with all the changes that have been brought about by the growth of the neighboring settlement, the spirit of peace and quiet that used to brood over the region hovers there undisturbed. Irving's own words, in the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, describing the graveyard, the old church, and the stream that plays about its feet, reflect with the faithfulness of a mirror the scene as we behold it to-day.

"Here is the church, a small building with rough sides of the country-stone, surmounted by a picturesque roof, and with an open bell-turret over which still veers the vane pierced with the initials of the Vredenburg Polypson who built the church and endowed it in 1699. In our rambles about the graveyard we used to find the bricks of light-colored clay, brought from Holland, and of which, so tradition said, the church had been originally built, or which had, at any rate, been largely used in its construction.

"The church was seldom used, except in the summer-time. On communion Sundays the handsome seventeenth-century Jacobean table of oak brought from Holland, where plenty like it may still be found, was set out, as it is to-day, with the plain vessels of silver 'presented by Queen Anne,' as the formula goes, that used to please my childish taste for things that had about them the flavor of old days.

"The same budding taste for antiquities led me and some of my schoolmates to the old graveyard, where we hunted up the oldest tombstones, scraping off the moss and lichens to decipher the names and dates, and enjoying many a laugh over their carved ornaments, scrolls, and cockle-shells, and sturdy, dew-lapped, Dutch crows, with their stumpy little wings scored like checker-boards for plumage. Many of these grave-stones were said to have been imported from Holland by the early settlers, like the tablets of which the church was built, the table in the church, and much of the furniture to be found in the farm-houses of the country-side, chairs and tables, cupboards, and even looking-glasses. The carvings, memorial verses, and scripture-texts upon these tombstones were cut by the more skillful workmen over-seas, and the names and dates were filled in here at home as occasion called."

A curious relic was discovered a few days ago near Phoenix, Arizona, by a farmer while digging a well on his ranch. At about nine feet below the surface he came upon the skeleton of a man, the bones of which, however, fell to pieces when he attempted to move them. He has no doubt that this prehistoric citizen was a giant, as the thigh bones were nearly four feet long and the feet were more extensive than those of the proverbial St. Louis girl. Under the body was a large and heavy war club, made from mesquite or iron wood, and this was in a state of perfect preservation. It is now on exhibition.

A NEW ERA!

THE GRAPE CURE.

SAL-MUSCATELLE.

The crystallized salts as extracted from grapes and fruit; a most wonderful product from Nature's laboratory; the greatest sovereign preparation ever placed before the American public.

SAL Muscatelle is Nature's own product; it supplies to the weary system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it keeps the blood pure and the brain clear; is a natural blessing to the lagged-out and weary, an imperative companion to business men, ladies and children. Have it in your house, travel, summer resorts and seaside cottages.

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The Upsilon.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly in Omaha, last week, the committee on a monument to Calvin reported a lack of enthusiasm for the project among prominent clergymen and laymen, and recommended its abandonment. The report was accepted and adopted. Had the action been different it might have become necessary to erect a monument to Servetus.

The daily papers report a touching incident of the liquor prosecutions away down in Maine, where a man felt so bad at being required to testify against a neighbor of whom he had bought a cheering beverage, that he went and drowned himself in a pond. The incident is rendered still more pathetic by the careful recital of the fact that the man was an old soldier—and they don't even omit the 1. This melancholy relic of the war probably never heard of the plan adopted in Iowa and Ohio, where they kill the man who makes the complaint.

The House of representatives at Lansing last week passed the two-cent railroad fare bill by the decided vote of 65 to 16. There is no likelihood that the bill will pass the Senate. Free passes still repose in the pockets of all of the legislative and judicial officers, as abundantly appeared in the debate in the House; but the extreme solicitude of the Michigan Central company not to violate the prohibition of the inter-state commerce law against the issue of passes, has caused that company to recall the transportation issued on contract as merchandise to newspapers and actually paid for at a stipulated price in advertising. It is a beautiful example for the rising generation to see a great and powerful corporation, which can do about as it likes, exhibit such veneration for the sacredness of law. It cannot, of course, be expected that the legislative passes would be recalled until the session is over and the danger passed. By the way: what are those passes issued for, anyway? Mr. Ledyard, the president of the Michigan Central, is unable to sell traveling men's 1000-mile tickets for twenty dollars, because the law forbids discrimination; and he is unable to fulfill his contracts to give printers a stipulated amount of transportation for a stipulated amount of advertising, because the law forbids free passes—it is all because of the restrictions of the oppressive law. Why are his passes in the pockets of the members of the Senate, who are now to act upon the two-cent fare bill?

EXHUMED HISTORY. The magazines are now giving us some intensely interesting and valuable matter, in the results of eastern exploration. The Century for May had two articles upon Egyptian discovery, reciting the recent recovery of the mummy of Ramesses II, the Pharaoh of the oppression, the "new king which knew not Joseph," and last summer that old monarch, who died thirty-three hundred years ago, sat for his photograph in the Boulaq Museum at Cairo, and his face has now become almost as familiar as that of Napoleon. It greets us from the magazine pages, from book covers, from newspaper advertising columns; and we know what were the features of the Pharaoh who thought to "deal wisely" with the children of Israel lest they should become more powerful than the Egyptians. The daughter of Pharaoh, too, who found the Hebrew babe hidden among the flags of the river, and had compassion on it, and adopted it and named it Moses—the Queen Nefer-ari—her mummy was also recovered in the same tomb, together with an immense amount of matter of the greatest importance to Egyptologists and to the historical accuracy of the Scripture narrative, and of the keenest interest to the general public. Those portraits bring that hard-hearted old Pharaoh before us as a real personage, to a degree never before comprehended, and we can even feel a certain sort of human sympathy with him, as a man of like weaknesses and like passions with ourselves, and doubtless no more cruel than we would have been in his circumstances.

Another line of exploration that has been pursued during the past three years on the site of ancient Susa, in Persia, is described in the June Harper. There the foundations and much of the walls, sculpture, and general architectural features of the royal palace of Darius have been exhumed, and the pavement and the decorated staircases trodden by the feet of Daniel, and of Esther at "Shushan the palace," a thousand years after Ramesses, are laid bare to modern eyes, and numbers of those clay and stone cylinders that composed the ancient libraries recovered—such as were consulted "in the house of the rolls" by order of Darius to find the decree of Cyrus for rebuilding the temple, related by Ezra. These are most fascinating fields of research, and we hope the magazines will give us more of it.

TORONTO has been distanced in brutal and idiotic outrage upon editor O'Brien by the howling mobs of Kingston and Hamilton, in both of which cities desperate attempts were made to murder the intrepid Irishman in the streets, and with no effort on the part of the Kingston authorities to prevent it. He was struck with stones and severely injured, and at Hamilton he narrowly escaped with his life. The idiots have done more in three nights to solidify popular sympathy for O'Brien, and arouse popular condemnation for Lansdowne whom they think they are defending, than O'Brien himself could have done in a year, with all his eloquence.

SOME one at Flint, calling himself "Republican Soldier," ventilates through the Free Press his objection to

Gov. Luce's appointment of Col. Ainger as Adjutant General of the state militia, and grounds his objection upon the fact that Ainger was not a Michigan soldier. "All the service he ever saw was in Ohio regiments." Indeed! The Governor certainly made no mistake in preferring Ainger to that simpleton.

Portland Oregonian.

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY.

In a recent number of the Christian Register appears a series of brief articles on "Science and Immortality," several of them by eminent scientific men. Prof. J. P. Lesley holds that "science cannot possibly teach or deny immortality." That is, the conditions are too unlike; you can't measure thought with a yardstick. Science is the knowable and you can't measure the unknowable by it. Prof. Lester F. Ward says that "so far as science can speak on the subject, the consciousness persists as long as the organized brain, and no longer." "The immortality of science," Prof. Ward says, "is the immortality of matter and its motions in the production of phenomena," and that with them consciousness, the product of the eternal activities of the universe, should not be confounded. Prof. James D. Dana soundly holds that there is nothing in science against immortality. Prof. Asa Gray thinks the interpretation of nature not beyond the highest scientific consideration, that the theistic hypothesis is the best explanation of the facts, and that "immortality is a probable, but not an unavoidable inference from theism." Prof. Joseph Leidy regards no question as out of the pale of science, and he thinks the facts of science make it difficult to believe in the persistence of personal consciousness after bodily dissolution. Prof. Simon Newcomb is "inclined to regard the question as lying wholly without the pale of science, properly so-called," does not think modern investigation has brought to light any new facts bearing upon it, and that if consciousness has been a gradual development as is implied in the theory of the continuity of organic life, it "seems difficult to assign any link in the series at which we can suppose so great a break to have occurred as is implied in the passage from mortality to immortality." Prof. E. S. Morse writes: "I have never yet seen anything in the discoveries of science which would in the slightest degree support or strengthen a belief in immortality." Prof. Cope seems to regard immortality as possible in spite of apparent evidence against it, but doubts the persistence of our personality.

Dr. B. A. Gould thinks there is nothing in science that should lead to disability in immortality. Dr. Dawson, of McGill university, refers to the instinct of immortality in savage races as a "God-given feature of the spiritual nature yearning after a lost earthly immortal, and clinging to the hope of a better being in a future life." Dr. T. Sterry Hunt thinks that the "facts of modern science are rather contrary than favorable to the doctrines of a future life." Nevertheless, he believes in a conditional immortality, "the gift of God," but lacks time to explain what he means. Dr. Alfred R. Wallace says, "Outside of modern spiritualism I know of nothing in recognized science to support the belief in immortality, and though I consider spiritualism to be as truly an established experimental science as any other, it is not recognized as such." Dr. Asaph Hall thinks science gives no positive answer to questions concerning immortality, but that modern discoveries tend to strengthen the belief. Dr. Elliott Coues says "There is much in the discoveries of psychic science not only to support or strengthen the belief in immortality, but to convert that belief to knowledge." Herbert Spencer, according to Rev. M. J. Savage's recollection of a conversation with him, does not think evolution touches the problem of personal immortality either way, and he sees no satisfactory proof of the truth of the latter doctrine. President Barnard, of Columbia college, N. Y., says, "After mature reflection, it seems to me that science has nothing whatever to say to the question. The only basis of our faith in immortality must be found in revelation."

A quotation from Huxley's article in the Fortnightly Review, December, 1886, raised the question whether the state of consciousness associated three-score-years-and-ten with the movements of countless millions of successively different molecules, can be continued with some substance which has not the properties of "matter and force." Huxley's reply is, "As Kant said on a like occasion, if anybody can answer that question he is just the man I want to see." In commenting on this and other notable expressions of opinion which it publishes, the Register remarks, "If unanimity can be found anywhere in these articles, it is most nearly attained in the general concession that science cannot show immortality impossible."

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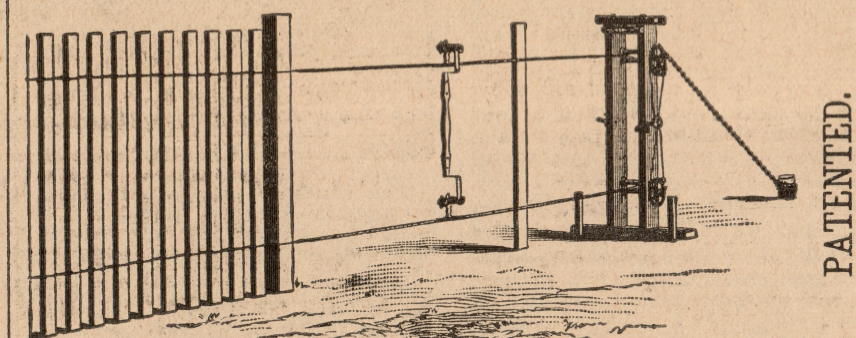
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THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

The last of the Bohemians of Paris may be said to have passed away in the person of M. Schane, who died a few days ago.

AMERICAN railroad securities are advancing in London, notwithstanding the threatened attempt of British capitalists to compel the United States to pay the rebel debt.

Numerous citizens of Wellsville, O., have devised a new plan to defeat the Dow Liquor law. They have organized several private clubs to encourage drinking, selecting officers, and purchased a large amount of liquor.

It has been decided that it is a violation of the law against importing labor under contract to hire persons living in Canada who may cross into the United States in the morning and return home in the evening from their work.

The Minnesota high license law fixes the fee of all liquor stores in St. Paul and Minneapolis at \$1,000, and in other parts of the State at \$500. It goes into effect July 1. This gives those who can't stand the raise time to sell out.

The Indianapolis baker who was boycotted for employing non-union men reports an increased patronage, and says he has nothing to complain of. The boycott has seen its day; or rather, it has not seen its day in this country and never will.

The Bulgarian regents are said to contemplate proclaiming King Charles of Roumania Prince of Bulgaria. This would involve a virtual union of Roumania and the two Bulgarias. This project is said to have the approval of England and Germany.

A BETTER time will come all around when employer and employee can meet and agree with each other on the basis of mutual confidence and mutual interest. The solution of the labor problem does not lie along the line of fighting organizations, on either side.

A PREMIUM of over 3 per cent, which is offered now for British consols, is something notable in finance. The interest which these securities bring is itself but 3 per cent. This shows what a nation which enjoys good credit can do in this age of abundant cash.

THE Pope has approved some of the plans submitted by Cardinal Gibbons for the proposed Catholic National University. He believes, with the American bishops, that the administration of the university should forever remain in the hands of prelates, and leaves the question of location open.

A PLAN is on foot at Lima, O., to organize a producers' oil exchange to oppose the Standard Oil Company. The leaders claim that under the Inter-State Commerce Law they could obtain equal rates with the Standard and thus be able to enter into competition with the great monopoly.

MR. TWITCHELL, United States Consul at Kingston, Canada, in a letter to the Department of State claims that under the Inter-State Commerce Law freight have been increased from 25 to 100 per cent on lines doing business into Canada, and that the result has been demoralizing to American trade.

Mrs. U. S. GRANT has received another check for \$3,384.55 from the publishers of "General Grant's Memoirs," making \$304,452.52 so far received by her. General Grant's fame as a soldier will only be equalled by his success as an author. Mrs. Grant has recently been seriously ill of diphtheria, but is now out of danger.

GENERAL BOULANGER's plan for an "experimental mobilization" of the French army next October, has, of course, created a stir at Berlin. It is announced that, if France mobilizes, Germany will do likewise—which means, plainly enough, that Bismarck doesn't propose to stand any of Boulanger's "experimental" foolishness.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN, of New York, in a public address denounced Henry George's land theory as "a fallacy against both philosophy and common sense, and as against the teachings of the Catholic Church." He also stigmatized as an "error" the idea that the pope has the right to command and be obeyed only in matters of faith and morals.

SOME time ago a New York paper published a sensational story of alleged hardships and indignities inflicted upon the Apache captives at Fort Pickens, Florida. A report just submitted to General Sheridan by the Inspector General of the Atlantic says the captives occupy clean and wholesome quarters and are docile and obedient. As to their treatment the report is silent.

THE absorption of the choicest Mexican lands by citizens of the United States continues as actively as at any time within the past five years. The prospect now is that American influence and American capital will dominate politics in the Mexican States on the Rio Grande border even before Mexico knocks for admission into the American Union. And the latter event is reasonably certain to occur within the next fifty or sixty years.

THE death of Justice Woods creates the first vacancy which there has been in the Supreme Court since 1882, when Justice Blatchford was succeeded by Ward Hunt. The members of this tribunal seem gifted with more than ordinary longevity. Harlan, the youngest member, is 54; Gray is 59; Matthews (who is the same age as Woods was), 63; Blatchford, 67; Waite, Field and Miller 71, and Bradley, 74. Of the present members, Miller has been longest on the bench in that body, having been appointed in 1892, a year before Field. Bradley went on in 1870, Waite in 1874, Harlan in 1877, Matthews and Gray in 1881, and Blatchford in 1882. Woods was appointed in 1880.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Latest Intelligence From all Parts of the World.

FIRE RECORD.

The new stables of the United States Express Company, Jersey City, were burned. There were 275 horses on the second floor. These were loosened and there was a panic among them until one of the horses darted down the inclined walk, when most of the rest followed him into the street and scattered all over the city. Thirty-two of forty of the animals could not be reached and perished in the flames. The total loss is \$35,000.

About two thousand people were sufferers from the fire that destroyed the town of Lake Linden, Mich., Friday night. One person was burned to death. Appeals for aid are made on behalf of the victims. The town of Ironwood, Mich., is threatened with destruction, and many villages and towns on the Gogebic range are also in danger. Forest fires are still prevailing in various parts of the northern peninsula, and the aggregate losses will reach high into the millions.

The Clinton, Iowa, bridge works were burned on Monday. Loss \$20,000.

A \$50,000 fire occurred at Fresno, California.

The bridge over the Avon river at Windsor, Canada, was partly destroyed by fire. This bridge was 1,100 feet long.

CASUALTIES.

The steamships Celtic and Britannia, of the White Star Line, collided in mid-ocean last Thursday. The latter was badly damaged, and several of her steerage passengers were killed or injured.

The Britannia returned to New York in company with the Celtic, both arriving Sunday morning.

Ten men went out for a sail in Little Traverse Bay, Mich., Sunday. Their boat was captured by a squall and five of them were drowned. Those who lost their lives were L. W. Cole and son Fred, Marion Trip, Dennis Stark, and George Wase, all residents of Petoskey. The other five clung to the wreck and were rescued. Bots are out searching for the bodies.

Sophia Kemp, a German woman aged 63 years, fell or jumped from the roof of her residence, 121 East 41st street, New York, into the yard, and was instantly killed. A letter received here of having given false evidence against her son in court a year ago and thus caused him to be imprisoned.

Mme. Janaschek, after her performance Newport, R. I., Tuesday night, and while visiting one of the members of her company in the Perry House, fell down a flight of fourteen steps, breaking one of the bones of her right forearm and badly bruising her whole body.

John Flynn and John Cassidy were both killed by railway trains in Chicago in different parts of the city on Monday night.

The steamer Fulda went ashore at Bay Ridge near New York. No lives lost, and it is believed but little damage done.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A difficulty occurred between Dempson Robinson and Jack Bridgewater in which the latter was shot by Robinson and instantly killed, the ball ranging through the heart down through the kidneys. Robinson was immediately arrested and placed in jail at Greencastle, Ind.

Andrew Springer, said to hail from Illinois, was taken from jail at Powhatan, Arkansas, and hanged by a mob of masked men. His crime was the raping of a respectable woman of the vicinity.

Angus Olsen, the wife poisoner, in jail at Highmore, Dak., under commitment, hanged himself to a cross-bar of his cell by the aid of a towel. He had made his will, which was found near him.

William Haight, one of the "Jim Cummings" express robbers, is making efforts to be released from the Jefferson City Penitentiary, claiming that the court which sentenced him had no jurisdiction.

Mrs. Martin Feeney, aged 35 years, was on her way to work at New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, when, just as she was entering the factory, she was met by her husband, from whom she separated four weeks ago. He drew a pocket knife and plunged it into her left breast close to the heart, making a wound that will probably result fatally. The couple were married seven months ago, and separated because of the jealousy of the husband.

Tuesday night timbermen cut the south bank of the reservoir, at Toledo, O. The object of cutting was to get water to fill Six-Mile Creek and to enable the DeLancey timbermen to float logs to that place. Gov. Foraker was notified.

In a room over the court house at Glasgow, Ky., William Slotts was shot and killed by Ray Rutledge, the body rolling down stairs and into the court room, where Judge Carr was on the bench at the time.

A howling mob of 26,000 attended Editor O'Brien's attempted address at Toronto, Ont., and the proceedings narrowly escaped ending in a riot.

Maj. J. M. Goodspeed, of Cincinnati, surrendered himself to the police on Tuesday, acknowledging to having violently assaulted his wife. The family move in the highest circles.

The remains of J. M. Howard, a prominent attorney of Valparaiso, Ind., was found at the Stock yards, Chicago, evidence indicating foul play.

In a quarrel at Grenada, Miss. J. A. Holbrook, a carpenter, was stabbed and killed by E. J. Loewenstein, a young grocery dealer.

In a church at Partridge, N. J., one of the auditors attacked an evangelist named Mason for calling him the prince of devils. The preacher was also roughly handled by others of the assembly, and was released on the promise that he would leave town.

INDUSTRIAL.

Forty manufacturing establishments, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, have closed their doors, throwing seven thousand persons out of employment. The State Board of Arbitration will attempt to adjust the trouble.

Last year the crop was almost a total failure.

The Illinois crop report for the month of May, issued by the State Board of Agriculture, says that the general condition of live stock is good, but that the meadows and pastures are in poor condition, owing to the dry, cold spring. Farm work is well advanced.

WASHINGTON.

The Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, D. C., has authorized the Equitable National Bank of Cincinnati, O., to begin business with a capital of \$350,000, and the First National Bank of Kansas City, Kan., with a capital of \$100,000. The Inter-State Commerce Commission on Wednesday heard arguments on the petition for a suspension of section 4 of the Illinois Central Railroad and the roads embraced in the Queen and Crescent system.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery Gibson, wife of United States Senator, of Louisiana, died at the family residence in Washington.

Mr. Hyatt, the newly appointed United States Treasurer, has been presented to the officials of the treasurer's office at Washington. He will take charge of the office next week. In the meantime has returned to his home at Norwalk, Conn.

Assistant Secretary Maynard at Washington, D. C., has decided that it is a violation of the law against importing labor under contract to hire persons residing in Drummondville, Canada, to work in this country, and who cross the suspension bridge morning and night going to and returning from their work.

GENERAL.

Mrs. Mary Hay Brookes, wife of a judge of the Supreme Court of New York, died while kneeling at the grave of her daughter in a Saratoga cemetery.

Judge John N. Rogers, of the Seventh Iowa Judicial District, died at Davenport, at the age of 57.

A heavy frost did considerable damage to crops in the vicinity of Grand Forks, Dak. It was most severe along the Red river, nipping most of the grain, which was up about three inches on an average.

The Southern Illinois Bankers Association held a meeting in Cairo, Ill., on the 17th.

A most wonderful gas find has been reported from near Wabash, Ind. John Housins, a well-known farmer, had just felled a large oak tree when he heard a roaring sound which proved to be gas escaping from the base of the fallen tree, and when lighted the gas blazed several feet high. Several reputable gentlemen testify to the existence of this miniature gas well.

The New York Municipal Council of the Irish National League held a meeting Tuesday night, at which the announcement was made that William O'Brien would speak in that city Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., in the Academy of Music.

The commission now engaged at New York City, in investigating the books, accounts, and methods of the railroads which have received aid from the United States has sent out a circular containing fifty-eight questions. These questions cover all those matters into which Congress directed inquiry. The circulars have been sent to the leading business men along the lines of the land grant railroads and the leading shippers of the country. It requests that all persons in possession of information which might aid the commission in its work will communicate with it.

The National prohibition camp meeting will be held at Decatur, Ill., July 30 to Aug. 8.

Miss Jane E. Hall, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and a married sister living in Philadelphia, have instituted a suit to recover \$4,000,000 from the United States government.

Mr. Blaine has fully determined to sail for Europe early in June.

The Inland Press Association, representing Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan, met at the Palmer House, Chicago, Tuesday. Matters relative to advertising agents were considered, and it is the aim of the Association to curtail the large per cent. made by those agents, if possible.

Eugene C. Rice, the well-known restaurateur, Chicago, failed; also Chandler & Shador, wholesale jewelers.

Colonel Fred Grant has been nominated for Quarantine Commissioner by Governor Hill, of New York.

The Legislature failing to make an appropriation, the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, with headquarters at St. Louis, will be disbanded May 23.

A State prohibition club has been organized at Lansing, Mich. The Hon. C. S. May, of Kalamazoo, being chosen President.

Lake rates on coal—Cleveland to Milwaukee and Chicago—have been advanced 5 cents.

The Convention of the Order of Railway Conductors at New Orleans, adjourned Monday night, after electing these officers: Grand chief conductor, C. S. Wheaton of New York; assistant grand chief conductor, E. B. Coman of Missouri; grand senior conductor, A. B. Garrattson of Kansas; grand junior conductor, C. E. Weis of New York.

Omaha, Neb., has been designated as a National Bank reserve city under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of Congress.

The National Fertilizer Company, has sued R. G. Dun & Co., at New York, to recover the value of goods sold to E. P. Jennings, of Moulton, Ala., on the strength of Dun & Co.'s report that he was responsible and worthy of credit. The plaintiffs claim that Jennings was irresponsible and that he has absconded.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great Scotch iron worker, has declined to contribute to the fund for the celebration of the Queen of England's jubilee in New York City, for the reason that he is a naturalized American citizen, and does not think it in good taste for him to rejoice in the prosperity of monarchy. Mr. C.'s letter has created quite a stir among the English residents of New York City.

B. P. Leavens & Co., manufacturers of dog bags at Milwaukee, have failed.

Arthur P. Seymour, formerly editor of the Chicago Sun, died of heart disease.

In the United States Supreme Court at Washington on Monday, Chief Justice Waite announced the death of Justice Woods, whose chair was draped in black, and announced that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Court

would adjourn till Monday, May 23. Most of the justices will go to Ohio to attend the funeral.

Mayor Roche, of Chicago, has issued an order to have the filling up on the Lake front by the Illinois Central Railroad stopped at once.

The remains of Ben. Bullwinkle, formerly Chief of the Fire Insurance Patrol of Chicago, were buried by his old friends in that city on Monday.

Swan Brothers, extensive cattle dealers of Cheyenne, W. T., have failed for a million.

FOREIGN.

The French cabinet crisis had a depressing effect on the leading European bourses last week. American railroad securities continued strong and active at the London stock-exchange.

The Turkish Government, in a note to the Powers, says it is unable to reconcile the opposing parties in Bulgaria and asks the Powers to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne who will be likely to suit the Schranji.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris, that M. Rouvier declined to form a cabinet, but at President Grevy's request undertook to discover what combination was possible. With that view he consulted the leaders, including M. de Freycinet, Julien Fallieres, Spuller, Naguet, and De Heredia.

The five men who took the most prominent part in the plot to assassinate the Czar, on March 13, were executed Monday.

Viscount Cranborne, member of Parliament and elder son of Lord Salisbury, was married Wednesday to Lady Cicely Alice Gore, daughter of the earl of Arran, at London, England. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large number of aristocrats.

The newly appointed papal nuncio to Paris has received private instructions from his holiness as to the course he shall pursue in order to effect a composition of the differences between the Vatican and France.

The tea trade, of Shanghai, China, is reported to be unprecedentedly bad. The Hankow tea guild, which largely controls the market, has ordered the suspension of business for a week in consequence of the low prices offered by foreign buyers.

The Portuguese government has ordered 40,000 repeating rifles from the arms factory at Steyr, Austria.

The French Cabinet has resigned.

Ten thousand coal miners in the Province of Hainaut, Belgium, have gone on a strike.

William O'Brien, who is now in Canada, has been elected to Parliament by a Cork constituency to fill a vacancy.

A deputation of fishermen from Norman and Breton ports called upon Foreign Minister Florens at Paris, France, and asked him to protest against the Newfoundland fishery bill stopping the sale of bait to Frenchmen.

A dispatch from Bucharest says that Roumania is fortifying rapidly, under the supervision of German officers.

The Financial Secretary of India has advised the British Government of the discovery of treasure estimated at \$25,000,000 which had been secreted by an East Indian Prince.

A Doctor's Bill in Brazil.

Brazilian doctors are as eccentric in their charges as the people are in their desire to enjoy the pleasure of being let alone. The physicians do not regulate their charges by the time and labor they have expended in the patient's service, but by the estimated value of his life.

As this value is determined by the doctor as wreckers treat a stranded ship—the greater the value, the larger the salvage.

A young English engineer, while engaged in some work in the vicinity of Rio, was attacked by yellow fever. A doctor of good repute attended him, and on his recovery demanded a fee of \$300.

The young engineer remonstrated and threatened to appeal to the courts. But friends who had resorted to these tribunals for redress advised him to have nothing to do with the law. He acted upon their counsel and paid the doctor's bill.—*Yonks's Companion.*

A Navigation School.

The navigation school established a year ago at Buffalo by Capt. William Bradford, recently closed its second session. During the two winters the names of ninety-six masters and mates were enrolled as pupils. Since the 18th of last January thirty-five of these pupils have been awarded first-class certificates. The course of instruction consisted of the rules of the road, the use of the charts, uniform marking of the lead line, corrections for variation and deviation of compass, comparison of compass by means of given magnetic bearings, seamanship, nature of bill of lading, general and particular average, correspondence, duties of master and crew, customs, regulations, etc.

THE MARKETS.			
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime	4.20	@	4.95
Good Shipping	4.50	@	4.75
Common	4.10	@	4.65
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.10	@	5.15
Flour—Extra Spring	4.25	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	81 1/2	@	8 1/2
CORN—No. 2	39	@	39 1/2
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2	@	27 1/2
POTATOES—New, per bu.	90	@	1.00
BUTTER—Choice Cream	20	@	20 1/2
Fine Dairy	18	@	19
CHEESE—Full Cream Chd	11	@	11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	10	@	10 1/2
POULTRY—Mess.	23.00	@	23.00
NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	4.60	@	5.40
HOGS	5.40	@	5.70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	95	@	95 1/2
CORN—No. 2	45 1/2	@	45 1/2
OATS—White	38	@	41
POULTRY—New Mess.	15.50	@	15.75
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84 1/2	@	85
CORN—Mixed	38 1/2	@	37 1/2
OATS—Mixed	23 1/2	@	23 1/2
POULTRY—New Mess.	16.00	@	16.00
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85	@	85 1/2
CORN—No. 2	43	@	43 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30	@	30 1/2
POULTRY—Mess.	16.00	@	16.00
HOGS	4.75	@	5.25
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	83	@	84 1/2
Michigan Red	81	@	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	42 1/2	@	42 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30 1/2	@	30 1/2
POULTRY—No. 2 White	32 1/2	@	32 1/2
CLOVER SEED	4.05	@	4.05

MICHIGAN.

Condensed Reports of the Latest News from All Parts of the State.

Latest From Lansing.

SENATE.

There was comparatively little business transacted in the Senate on the 11th. The Senate, among other items of business, confirmed the Governor's appointment of the jury commissioners of Wayne county. A committee of Prohibitionists waited on the License Committee and urged them to investigate and recount the votes cast at the last election. They claim that Prohibition would prevail if the votes of persons intimidated were thrown out.

Business was slow in the Senate on the 12th, owing to the interest felt by members in the House proceedings on the high license bill. It however, passed three local bills, and considered a number of small and unimportant bills on the committee of the whole. There is considerable interest felt in regard to the petition for a recount of the votes in the late election.

The Senate spent the greater part of the 13th, in consideration of a new set of rules just reported by the committee on rules and joint rules. The Senate passed House bills making an appropriation of \$18,000 for the purchase of additional land for the Michigan Insane Asylum; bill making an appropriation of \$104,000 for the current expenses of the State Reform School for 1887. The Senate Judiciary Committee will have a hearing on Hosford's libel bill at 10 a. m., on the 17th. It is expected that the consideration of this bill will be completed at that meeting. The Senate adjourned until the afternoon of the 16th.

The Senate on the 16th transacted very little business. It passed a bill amendatory of the Bay City charter, did a little routine work and adjourned.

The Senate held two sessions on the 17th, and passed the following House bills: To authorize the village of St. Johns, Clinton county, to borrow money for the construction of water works; to change the fiscal year from September to June 30; to enlarge the powers of township officers in the town of Republic, Marquette county; to amend the charter of Detroit City relative to street grading; to raise the age of protection for females to 14 years; to authorize the trustees of religious societies to receive money by gift and bequest; also the Senate bills incorporating the village of Ironwood, Gogebic county; to reincorporate the village of Fremont, Newaygo county; to amend the act reincorporating the village of Three Rivers, St. Joseph county; to amend the laws relative to the fees of appraisors and commissioners upon estates of deceased persons and others of local importance.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 11th the Ways and Means Committee reported the General Appropriation bill for the university, cut down about \$20,000 from the total amount as it passed the Senate. The cut is made up of numerous items, the main ones being \$5,000 for a dental extension, \$2,000 for plans for a art museum, and about \$7,000 on contingent expenses and repairs. The entire appropriation is now about \$187,000. Senator Palmer's bill requiring a civil license in order to marry was favorably reported in the House. The House finished the consideration of the liquor bill in committee, rejecting the McCormick substitute, and ordered the amended document printed for use on third reading. It was also passed appropriating \$20,000 for marking the positions of the Michigan regiments at the battle of Gettysburg, and to make an appropriation of \$7,000 for the House of Correction and the branch of the state Prison at Marquette.

After a three weeks struggle and a week's constant discussion the House on the afternoon of the 12th, adopted the Bates high-license bill, as amended by several of the provisions of the Diekmann substitute. The bill was practically defeated early in the afternoon when a test vote on an amendment showed but 34 votes for, to 48 against. Its friends, however, came earnestly to its support. A number of amendments were offered by its opponents, but they were all voted down, and the bill passed finally by a vote of 52 yeas to 35 nays, at 6:30 p. m. Four Democrats voted yea, and 14 Republicans voted nay. The bill increases the license for selling spirituous and malt liquors from \$300 to \$500, for selling malt liquors from \$100 to \$300, and for manufacturing or selling at wholesale from \$500 to \$800. It requires that bondsmen shall reside in the same township as the saloon-keepers, that druggists shall give bonds not to sell liquor for other than medical, scientific, or mechanical purposes, that the saloon shall be closed at 9 o'clock every evening until 7 o'clock the following morning, that any saloon-keeper convicted twice of violating the whole or any part of the law shall forfeit his license and be prohibited from selling liquor in the State for a period of five years, and it empowers the Governor to remove from office any prosecuting attorney who refuses or neglects to secure the enforcement of the law.

In the House on the 13th, the Cross graveyard insurance bill came up by special order, and nearly the whole session was occupied in the discussion. Pending a vote upon it, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again. The reduction of railroad passenger rates was the special order in the House. Although no final action was taken, incidental votes showed a disposition not to make a large cut in rates. The Manly bill, reducing fares to 2 cents in the lower peninsula, was practically defeated by the adoption of the W. A. Bates substitute. This substitute was adopted by a vote of 41 to 33. Adjourned to the evening of the 16th.

The House on the 16th, did but little. After striking from the affirmative vote on the passage of the liquor tax bill the names of two members who were not present but who were recorded and recording a few petitions, the House adjourned.

The House passed bills on the 17th, to regulate the appointment and qualification of notaries public; the Senate bill ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over land to be occupied by the Lake Superior Ship Canal & Iron Company, and the Portage Lake & River Improvement Company; the bills to regulate proceedings in law

against corporate bodies; to prevent judges of probate from acting as trustees of insane asylums; to regulate the proposed crossing of one railroad by another. A resolution was adopted to pay the counsel for the defendant in the Dashi impeachment trial \$50 each in full compensation. The Cross insurance bill to regulate the "graveyard" business was discussed in committee of the whole at the afternoon session, and no other business was transacted.

STATE ITEMS.

—A conservatory of music has been established at Pontiac.

—Mrs. Gov. Blair is slowly recovering from her paralytic stroke.

—The defunct skating rink at Charlotte is to be used as a theatre.

—The Salvation Army at St. Louis are preparing for a grand jubilee.

—Since the 1st of February 475 cars of salt were shipped from Zilwaukee.

—Monroe gardens are full of blossoming strawberry plants and berries.

—Over \$50,000 will be expended in building improvements in V

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE OLD BROWN SCHOOL HOUSE.

I stood on a bleak country corner,
The houses were distant and few,
A meadow lay back in the distance,
Beyond rose the hill on which I stood.
The roads crossing there at right angles,
Untraversed by pomp and array,
Were crossed by the cows in the summer,
I've watched them there many a day.

In memory's hall hangs the picture,
And years of the past are before me;
It hangs with a beautiful gliding,
And well to love it, I ween.
It told of a black country corner,
But boyhood's young heart made it warm;
It glowed in the sunshine of summer,
I've watched them there many a day.

The teacher, O well I remember;
My heart has long kept him in place;
Perhaps by the world he's forgotten;
His memory no touch can efface.
He met us with smiles on the threshold,
And in the temple of art
He left, with the skill of a workman,
His touch on the mind and the heart.

O, say you were the sports of the moonlight,
When winter had frolicked with snow;
We laughed at the freaks of the storm-king
And shouted him on all glow.
We dashed at his billows of sculpture,
Regardless of all his array,
We plunged in the feathery white drifts,
And sported the winter away.

We sat on the old fashioned benches,
Bewitched with pencil and slate;
We thought of the opening of school,
And dreamed of manhood's estate.
O, days of my boyhood I bless ye,
While looking from life's busy prime;
The treasures are lying in my mind,
I gathered in life's early time.

O, tell me that bleak country corner
Turns my heart in weariest way,
Where, leading my gentle young sisters,
With youthful companions I met.
I seek a fond glance over the meadow,
The hill is just behind it I see;
Away in the charm of the distance,
Old school house, a blessing on thee!

—REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There should be colleges of domestic economy for girls, where the proper preparation of food, care of the health and dwelling, and household thrift should be taught. The State should make attendance at these colleges profitable, compel, if necessary, and the money thus expended would return into its coffers tenfold from the fruitful fields and well-kept homes. The educated woman will recognize all of the physical and spiritual rights of her family. She will manage more economically, govern more wisely, and work more advantageously, besides having a better time in doing it.

Farmers' wives should be stimulated to interest themselves in the country agricultural society, securing membership, and then striving to have such work done by the society as will tend to the uplifting of the social conditions. There should be agricultural societies worthy of the name, in which men and women, being equally concerned, should be equal factors. The society should be a guild, looking after the welfare of its individual members; it should consider no home or educational interest unworthy of its supervision. The Grange might have been such a guild had it not undertaken to manage the politics and finances of the nation; yet even this has been a great educator to women in districts where it has been successfully established. The work must be done largely by women, and plenty of ways will present themselves when it is begun. Nor will the hands of our farmers' wives be often found to hinder or oppose.—Mrs. C. D. B. Colby before the Woman's Congress.

FARM EXPERIENCE.

I used to have to hunt up extra help to plant my potatoes, and pay out considerable money. I put that money in my pocket now and ride on the planter and do it myself alone. I have paid \$40 or \$50 to a man to hoe for me. Three or four days' work the laborer at just the right time enables me to put that money in my pocket also. Last fall I did the digging—say \$50 saved and no running after help, no bawling of them, but a good deal of independence and big feeling, when I was sitting quietly and doing the work of fifteen men with bent backs and strained muscles. With my \$4 seeder I can slip out and sow before breakfast as much seed as a hired man would sow by hand in all the day and do it perfectly. With my disc harrow I can prepare potato stubble for wheat in the best possible manner and at far less cost than if the plow and common harrow were used. I have tried all these things and made money by them, and know. It does not pay to put muscle against machinery.—T. B. Terry, in Ohio Farmer.

In my own experience it has been the little things that paid me best. I began farming without capital, bought a farm on credit and borrowed \$1000 at 10 per cent interest to put up buildings on it (for I bought bare land), and looking back now, I do not see how it would have been possible for me to have ever supported my large family and paid my debts had I neglected the little things. But from the very start there was always an abundance of eggs, poultry, butter, milk, cream fruit and vegetables for the family, and such a surplus to sell that store bills were rarely allowed to run, and as a consequence the money crops—wheat and hogs—could be applied to paying the debt and when the day of deliverance came and could, like Longfellow's blacksmith, "look the whole world in the face, for I owed not any man." It was little things that had the praise rather than the great ones.—W. F. Brown in Country Gentleman.

QUACK GRASS.

Good farmers dread quack grass as one of the enemies they find it hardest to eradicate. But there is another class to whom I have sometimes thought it was a blessing by its effects in preventing the utter destruction of all fertility in their soil. Under poor cultivation it maintains a perennial sod, and the luckless farmer, finding that his crops do not pay, willingly resigns himself to the inevitable and concludes to keep most of his land in grass. The solemnity with which he will announce this determination at the village grocery, as if it were his choice and was not imposed by stern necessity, will commonly cause a quiet smile among those who understand the facts in the case. To such farmers an unprejudiced observer must concede that quack grass, however loudly they protest against it, is a positive advantage. In fact this and other like pests may be given to slovenly farmers on the principle that Moses is said to have allowed divorce among the

FOR THE LADIES.

What Women are Doing—Things Every Woman Wants to Know—Fashion Notes and Other Miscellany.

UNWHOLESOME MILK.

It is something like a shock to our feelings to be warned that milk from a cow in ordinary health can be anything other than a symbol of all that is pure and nutritious—innocent as the babes for whom it is a perfect food. Of course it will absorb foul odors if left to stand open in filthy stables. And then we have heard alarming stories of scarlet fever and diphtheria carried in infected water drunk by the cow through her mammary glands and conveyed in the milk to human victims. We have heard, too, of cows afflicted with true consumption in whose milk the specific bacteria which accompany this disease swim and swarm, and it is asserted that these germs of evil plant themselves in the blood of those who partake of the milk. It is distressing to know that in these ways a diseased animal, or infected food consumed by a healthy animal, or careless treatment of pure milk might convert what should be a perfect food into a dangerous poison. And now the doctors have sounded another note of alarm. It is asserted that a cow which has been furnished by a special course of feeding an excessive quantity of milk beyond what could be furnished naturally in the same comparative time furnishes a fluid which has an abnormal composition and which can not be consumed by delicate stomachs.

Has the time then, arrived when we must distrust the milk produced by high feeding, and when a strong grain ration must be suspected as a possible source of disease? If high feeding induces temporarily a feverish condition, or any digestive disturbance, this will undoubtedly influence in some degree the quality of the milk. Noxious and effete matters may thus find escape from the inflamed organs of the cow into the milk reservoirs and thus contaminate it still another way this life supporting fluid. There may be some occasion for all this warning, and yet we feel inclined to take our chances and keep on drinking milk even when no opportunity is offered to have a chemical analysis made of each separate draught. It may be a deadly drink, but after all it is safer than some whisky.

WHY AND HOW CREAM RISES.

The secret of raising cream consists in suddenly cooling the milk. In round numbers milk is 87 per cent water, 4 per cent sugar and the same quantity of butter fats. The fat is the part which we wish to separate from the milk. Milk is a little heavier than water, probably on account of the sugar it contains. It also heats and cools much slower than water, hence it is what our scientific friends call a "bad conductor."

If milk, which is composed so largely of water, heats and cools more slowly than water, it can only be accounted for by the fact that the 13 per cent which contains the butter fat holds heat or keeps from cooling longer than the 87 per cent of water. To prove that water is a better conductor of heat than milk, put one hand into a pail of water at a temperature of 32° and hold the other in a pail of milk of the same temperature. You will find that the hand in the water will feel the sensation of cold before the one in the milk.

Take a can of milk 8 inches in diameter, and 20 inches deep. Place this in a vessel of water of the depth which contains as much water as the other does of milk, the temperature of the milk being 32° and of the water 48°. In a short time the thermometer will show us that the milk and the water are the same temperature, or 73°. The water having taken part of the heat from the milk, thereby increasing its own temperature and decreasing that of the milk.

If a can of milk were placed in a large quantity of water as in a well, there would be so much more water than milk that the milk would be reduced to the temperature of the water. It would be found that the temperature of the milk had not only been decreased, but that the cream had arisen to the surface, if the milk had been left long enough in the water. Why? Water on cooling shrinks and becomes denser; that is, weighs more, cubic foot for foot. Now, when the milk is placed in the cold water it is gradually cooled, but it does not contract evenly. The 87 per cent of water cools more rapidly than the other 13 per cent of fats, etc., and consequently shrinks and becomes heavier. If we put two liquids in a vessel together the heavier one will sink to the bottom and the lighter one rise to the top; just so the watery part of the milk settles to the bottom of the can and the lighter part, which does not cool so rapidly as the water and therefore shrinks slower, rises to the top.

There is one point which must not be overlooked in the above reasoning. We have said that cooling milk causes it to shrink and become heavier, but the temperature must never be below 39°. Water shrinks as it cools to 39°, and then begins to expand if cooled further. Cooling below 39° is, therefore, detrimental.—Fratric Farmer.

Encouraging Depression.

"It is said California has a temperance society whose members are allowed to drink only when depressed," remarked Brown. "Why wouldn't something of the kind work here?"

"It might work," replied Smith, "but I don't think it would be just right to encourage such a society."

"Why not? Ain't you in favor of keeping men from drinking liquor?" I thought you were a temperance man."

"So I am. I'd do anything in my power to put an end to liquor drinking."

"Then why don't you favor an organization like this?"

"I hate to encourage people to cultivate a habit of settled melancholy."

Sir P. W. Parry Wallis, the oldest officer on the active list of the British navy, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday on the 12th of April. He was Second Lieutenant on the Shannon, and though only 21 years of age succeeded to the command of the ship when both of his superior officers were wounded in the action with the Chesapeake, in full sight of Boston harbor.

FOR THE LADIES.

What Women are Doing—Things Every Woman Wants to Know—Fashion Notes and Other Miscellany.

Women.

Most flattered and least trusted of the race,
Dropt for a whim and followed for face,
Loved for their follies, their devotion scorned,
In presence slighted and in absence mourned.
Their hearts, their characters, by men abused;
Who never think their help should be refused;
Scorned by Kings and tramped in the mire,
The best and truest they equally inspire;
Cursed for their weakness, hated when they're strong;
Whatever happens, always in the wrong.
Tact is their genius. Ad yet one thing more,
Women are lost when woman proves a bore.
—[Temple Bar for April.

Why Women Clash.

When a man in loneliness reposing,
Awoke from that mysterious nap
And saw, with wondrous ease reclining,
His gentle Eve in Eden's lap,
In eager haste to greet the fair,
And all his heart's warm wishes speak,
He crushed a rose upon her cheek
That left its tint forever there.
—[Burgess Truesdell.

What Women are Saying and Doing.

Miss Braden can claim her jubilee. She is publishing her fiftieth volume. Mrs. Marie Panos, of Louisiana, has been granted a patent for a cotton cultivator.

Elizabeth Gereva, the Russian tragedienne, contemplates a visit to the United States.

A San Francisco girl has made a successful debut in Milan under the stage name of Anita Aluado.

A bright young niece of Maria Mitchell, of Vassar, is one of the proof-readers on the new Century dictionary. The University for the Higher Education of Women at St. Petersburg has been closed by order of the Czar.

Mrs. N. B. Mead, who recently went to Minneapolis with \$300 in her pocket, is now worth \$75,000, all made in real estate speculation.

Miss Carrie Bartlett, formerly city editor of the Oshkosh Times, has turned preacher and fills the pulpit of the First Unitarian Church in St. Paul.

Ten per cent. of the County Superintendents of Schools in Dakota are women. They are said to average better than the men in ability and faithfulness to duty.

Mrs. Ella Grant Cleveland, of Cleveland, O., is the proprietor of the famous "Jennings Avenue Greenhouses." She began business about fifteen years ago as a little girl with a single basket of bonquets.

Mrs. Folsom has a woman cook and a man waiter at the Oak View Cottage, near Washington. These, with a farmer to look after out of door matters, and his wife to attend to the dairy, are her only servants.

Mrs. Sarah Howe, the Boston woman banker, left behind her a number of valuable paintings and costly bric-a-brac when she died. Their value hardly sufficient, however, to compensate her creditors for their losses.

Louisa M. Alcott now and then takes from her desk an old-fashioned portfolio and exhibits a quantity of sketches after Turner made by her artist sister, the original of Amy in "Little Women", who married and died abroad.

According to the ethics of Mrs. Dinah Maria Craik (Miss Mulock) women ought never to secure an absolute divorce from bad husbands, but only obtain a legal separation which would prevent the latter from making other women unhappy.

Sarah Headly, of Bucks county, Pa., who recently died at the age of eighty-six, was noted as a farmer. She had owned and tilled a farm of one hundred acres for forty years past, and up to the time of her death took an active part in its management.

Mme. Ristori, who is now staying in Rome, is occupying her leisure by writing her memoirs, dating from her first appearance on the stage. She was then a mere infant, being but 3 months old. Her nurse carried her in, and her debut was, it is said, singularly successful.

The Princess Valerie, the second daughter of the Austrian Emperor, must be added to the list of royal authors. She has just published some verses in an annual periodical connected with a charitable institution for children, that the critics have pronounced admirable.

Miss Alice Freeman, President of Wellesley College, is a young woman whom most of her sex look upon as born under a lucky star. With her erect figure, dark hair, big brown eyes, and the glow in her cheeks, she looks the embodiment of nineteenth century womanhood, conscious of strength, rejoicing in new opportunities, and eager to put her just realized powers to the proof. Miss Freeman is a graduate of Michigan University. As a woman her influence over other women is marked. Professors and students of Wellesley alike are loyal to her, and commencement visitors have odd experiences now and then when they seek the President's room of an evening and find a disconsolate graduate or two sobbing away in the darkness over a forgotten glove or a bit of lace while the unconscious owner is enjoying the festivities of the hour somewhere outside.

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Windmill clocks, unique and pretty, are the latest.

Bran in the water whitens and softens the skin.

Rough straws are prominent in spring millinery.

Use powdered starch to take fresh stains out of table linen.

Combs for the hair are worn narrow and high like large pins.

Corage bouquets of roses often contain as many as two dozen flowers of one color.

Slender silver necklaces to be worn over black velvet bands promise to be quite popular.

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GATHERED EPITAPHS.

Here lies our joy and hope,
Little Willie Zellars,
He climbed the heavenly stairs
By falling down the cellar.

Sleep here, at rest from storm and strife,
Your face no more I'll see,
I could not mourn a second day,
As now I mourn for thee.

A loving father, a husband dear,
In peace is sweetly sleeping here;
He leaves a mourning family
And an insurance policy.

Beneath this stone lies Mike O'Farrell,
He blew into a shotgun barrel,
When on a sudden it exploded—
He did not know that it was loaded,
And he went off with it.

Dearest Susan thou hast left me,
Though you went off in a fit;
You are not more among the angels,
And 'tis sweet to think of it.

Here lies a man of great renown,
The greatest liar in the town;
To fish he greatly was inclined,
And had a most expansive mind.

Cucumber three did not agree
With little Johnny Heike,
They all got up among the axes and
And got him in this pickle.

My dear fond wife, sleep on,
I would not call thee back;
I miss thee since thou'rt gone—
Indeed this is a fact.

Beneath this slab lies Miss Strong,
Not very much she took about;
But then we're sure that once Jack
Took just as much as one could take.

Under this monument behold
A man whose heart was set on gold!
To grind the poor he always tried,
And from a stroke of conscience died.

NATURE'S QUEEN.

The rose is pre-eminently the flower of love and poetry, the perfection of floral beauty, and with its dainty coloring and exquisite fragrance, "the sweetest flower full nature yields."

Poets of all ages have sung the praises of the rose. It has been woven into crowns, heaped into beds, twined into arbors, adorned the goblets devoted to the festivals of Bacchus, as well as all styles of sculpture, each beauty used as an object of comparison with the loveliest work of nature. "As soft as a rose-leaf," "sweet as a rose," "rosy cheeks," "rosy dawns," "rosy clouds," etc.

Solomon calls it "the rose of Sharon," and Isaiah uses it in a striking comparison. "The wilderness and solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The Greeks dedicated roses to the goddess Aurora, and the Romans were said to be passionately fond of them. As late as the sixteenth century they were always placed over their confessionals as an emblem of strictest privacy, accompanied by the motto: sub rosa.

They were at great expense to procure them in the winter, and it is said that Nero spent 4,000,000 of sesterces (nearly \$150,000) for roses at one supper, while the Turks could not bear that one rose-leaf should fall to the ground, because many believe that the first rose sprang from the blood of Venus.

At these feasts of roses, the flower of the great hall, or open-fronted "talar," is spread in the middle with roses, forming the figure of cypress trees. Roses decorate all the candlesticks, which are very numerous. The surface of the "hawz," or reservoir of water, is completely covered with rose-leaves, as well as the principal walks leading to the mansion.

In the East, particularly in Persia, the rose flourishes in great beauty. One of their most famous works is called "The Garden of roses," from which we gather, that every year a festival is held there, the "Feast of the Rose," which lasts all the while they are in bloom.

And all is ecstasy now.
The valley holds its feast of roses.
That joyous time when pleasures pour
Profusely round, and in their shower
Hearts open like a season's rose.

There is no country in the world where the rose grows in such perfection as in Persia. The gardens and courts are crowded by these plants; rooms are ornamented with vases filled with gathered branches, and every path strewn with the full-blown flowers. And added to the scent of the roses is the nightingale's wild and beautiful notes, which increase at the unfolding of their favorite flowers. Tradition says you may place a handful of sweet-smelling herbs and flowers before the nightingale, yet in his constant heart he only desires the rose.

"Though rich the spot,
With every flower this earth has got,
What is it to the nightingale
If there his darling rose is not?"

The finest roses are all brought from the East, where they are raised in great quantities, as an article of commerce. Ghazipore may be called "the rose-bed of India." For miles about the town are continued gardens of roses and the sight is said to be dazzling—a carpet of mingled green and red, and the air laden with sweet scents, which are wafted far across the river Ganges. This vast cultivation is for the manufacture of rose-water, which is in such great demand. The colors range from the most delicate pink to deepest crimson, purest white to a brilliant yellow, and though fading quickly, fresh buds fill the places continually of those that are gone.

There are some curious customs connected with the rose. The name of "Rosiere" is given in France to the girl who has been the most modest and dutiful throughout the year, a crown of roses being placed upon her head. This custom was instituted in the sixth century by a bishop of Noyon, and at the end of the eleventh century a tribute of roses was rendered to Parliament by the Peers of France during the months of April, May, and June, on which days sittings were held in the great hall. The Peer who was to pay the tribute went by the distinguished title of "Roi des roses de la Cour," and on that day his duty was to see that the rooms of the palace were strewn with roses and other sweet flowers. Before the sitting commenced, he went into every chamber with a large bowl of silver containing as many crowns and bouquets of roses as there were members of Parliament. The origin of this custom is quite unknown.

Roses are upon sculptures in the Cathedral at Upsala, Sweden. The rose has always been an ecclesiastical emblem, and even in heathen days was regarded as a mystic flower. Rome has made good use of the flower, and roses, no doubt, originated from that world. The heads of the Monks were said to be made of rose-leaves, tightly pressed into round moulds.

The "bed of roses" is not altogether a fiction. The roses of the Syrian Nile, or "garden of the Nile," attached to the palace of the Emperor of Morocco, are unequalled, and mattresses are even made of their leaves for men of rank to recline upon.

In Italy, during the month of May (the Madonna's month), the use of roses has become quite national. Everybody has roses on the oratory, or table, the whole month through, and even the servants make it a matter of conscience to spend their money on these flowers during that month.

As an emblem of the Virgin, the rose, both white and red, was especially recognized by St. Dominic, when he instituted the devotion of the rosary. The prayers even seem to have been symbolized as roses. So that "up to heaven itself their balmy sweets ascended."

The traditions connected with the roses are legion. The white rose is especially associated in some countries with the Virgin Mary, being chiefly chosen for her fete days. The "rose of Jericho" has been called "St. Mary's rose," and tradition tells us, that in the flight into Egypt, one of these flowers sprang up in every place where they rested, and on account of its expanding when in contact with moisture, it was believed that it opened its petals on the anniversary of the birth of Christ. In medieval times the white rose was called "Rosa Maria," or "Mary's rose."

Formerly red roses were the most highly prized. In Devonshire blooming lass was said to look like "a double red rose," and this was proverbial for what was blooming and gay.

Various traditions account for the color of the rose. According to one, the rose was originally white, until Cupid, in his quest for a new rose, upset a cup of nectar upon it, and it became red. Another says that Venus pierced her feet with a thorn, and a white rose growing by a drop of blood fell upon the flower, and by the contact reddened it, and it has ever since remained so.

"White was the native rose before the change
Which Venus, blood did on its leaves im-
press."

Every country has its wild roses, generally single and with five petals. As it becomes cultivated the number of petals increase. The sweet briar is one of the most dainty of all the wild flowers we have, and wherever it grows makes even the wilderness places rejoice in its blossoming. Some legends tell us that the Crown of Christ was made of sweet briar.

"Men saw the thorns on Jesus' brow,
But angels saw the roses."—
Which Venus, blood did on its leaves im-
press."

THE CAMP FIRE.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER.

Captain William Wirt Bush, of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, said to be the first volunteer in the war of the rebellion, died in Buffalo, N. Y., April 19, 1867. Captain Bush was born in Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1832, and spent much of his early life on the Erie Canal, associated with his brother. In 1861, when the dissolution of the Union was threatened, he resolved to be the very first man to volunteer in defense of the old flag; and when President Lincoln's first call for troops was flashed over the wires, April 15 of that year—an event which Bush had confidently anticipated—the latter was in the telegraph office when the news was received. He had prepared papers ready for enlistment, and no quicker was the word announced that soldiers were wanted than he enrolled himself as a volunteer and went to work to organize a company, a task which was soon completed. Captain Bush carved for himself a

The Ypsilantian.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.			
FROM YPSILANTI.		TO YPSILANTI.	
Mail	Ex. & Fr.	Mail	Ex. & Fr.
3:30am 9:00am	Ypsilanti	4:30 3:30	Ypsilanti
7:10 9:18	Pittsfield	4:45 3:45	Pittsfield
7:35 9:45	Saline	4:55 3:55	Saline
9:15 9:45	Bridgeport	5:05 4:05	Bridgeport
10:05 10:05	Manitowish	4:10 3:10	Manitowish
10:35 10:15	Watkins	3:57 2:57	Watkins
10:50 10:30	Brooklyn	3:45 2:45	Brooklyn
11:52 10:44	Woodstock	3:30 2:30	Woodstock
12:30 10:50	Somers	3:23 2:23	Somers
12:45 10:55	S. M. Centre	3:18 2:18	S. M. Centre
1:45 11:05	Jerome	3:09 2:09	Jerome
2:58 11:16	North Adams	2:58 1:58	North Adams
3:30 11:30	Hillsdale	2:40pm 8:30am	Hillsdale
4:00 11:40	Chicago	7:25am	Chicago
4:05 11:45	Toledo	9:25am	Toledo
4:40pm 11:50	Cleveland	5:55am	Cleveland
3:30am 12:00	Buffalo	11:40pm	Buffalo

*Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.
*Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.
*Daily except Sunday.

General Observations.

The Ann Arbor Argus regrets that "Brother Smythe of The Ypsilantian" was not invited to participate in the Kirmess recently given there, and credits the aforesaid "Brother Smythe" with the observations recently given in The Ypsilantian on the high art features of Ann Arbor's latest affliction. If the Argus wishes its brotherly designs on the individuals that irritate the intellectuality of this community to receive any recognition whatever, it must not attempt to deprive us of the security that being permitted to say "the other fellow wrote it," gives us. "Brother Smythe" didn't write the article referred to. We never heard of Brother Smythe. You never had a Brother Smythe.

Belleville and Plymouth don't speak now as they pass by. The cause of their coolness is that Plymouth has been chosen as the place for holding the Memorial Encampment, after Belleville had been given reason to believe that it would again secure it.

Detroit is standing on its tiptoes just at present, watching with maternal pride and solicitude the movements of its base ball club, in the direction of sun-rise. Detroit, by the way, is rapidly achieving both fame and notoriety. It has the best base ball club, and is the most miserably governed city in the union. Its vote on the prohibition amendment, and the manner in which the overwhelming vote against it was secured, has made the word Detroit synonymous with trickery and dishonest methods. One section of the city is principally inhabited by Poles, whose chief occupation during the past winter and spring has been to congregate in howling, murderous mobs, to which the police authorities of the city have offered no effectual resistance. Men have been killed, women insulted, and the laws relating to personal and public rights openly defied from first to last. And yet the inhabitants of the aristocratic sections of Fort street and Woodward avenue hold mutual administration meetings and congratulate themselves over the growth and development of art, and fondly imagine their old town to be a law-abiding, lighted place.

An Episcopal diocesan council was suddenly thrown into confusion at Omaha, one day last week, by the somewhat unusual remarks of a Rev. Mr. Pearson. Mr. Pearson is evidently not a believer in the transubstantiation theory, the doctrine of the real presence of God upon the altar in the form of bread and wine, and he vigorously denounced the belief and teaching of such a theory as blasphemous and idolatrous. A Rev. Mr. Williams arose and denounced Mr. Pearson, and accused him of having insulted members of the church by branding as idolatry points of belief held by them as the most sacred features of religious life. We haven't heard how the matter was finally settled. We trust we will not seem to lightly speak of what some of our readers may regard as a sacred matter, when we say that in our opinion the reverend gentlemen are displaying about as much judgment in quarreling over the theory of transubstantiation as do children when they dispute as to whether or not the moon is made of green cheese. The question has been a source of dispute and quarrels among nations, churches and families for centuries, and it has not yet reached point that you can tell by the life and character of a man whether or not he believes in the doctrine of the "real presence."

The Ann Arbor Register published the names of the candidates at the recent election in its city as Jones and Brown and Smith, or whatever the last name happened to be, deeming, as it afterwards explained, the publication of full names as the means employed by the newspapers of small towns to fill up their columns. An illustration of what the Register regards as the real article of news, genuine big-town news, is being presented by its giving editorial time and space in airing the grief of its business manager over his failure to secure a job of printing which the wicked Courier secured. If the matter continues to increase in importance in the eyes of the Register management, as it has during the past two weeks, the next installment of the harrowing recital may be expected in supplement form, accompanied by illustrations and diagrams. Better repress your sneers over the methods of papers in small towns in the future, hadn't you?

It is reported that a New Jersey man has been arrested for circulating a pamphlet arguing against the infallibility of the Bible, and that the prisoner was fined \$25. Sometime during the next century New Jersey will reach the point in common sense development that was reached by other portions of the civilized world a good many years ago, and will see that the best way to treat the class of fellows who seek notoriety by denouncing Christianity and the Bible is to pay no attention to them. The Bible is taking care of itself these days; but should the time ever come when it will need protection from the attacks of its enemies, we sincerely hope that a

more intelligent line of defense will be developed than a New Jersey jury with its \$25 fine.

Capt. Manley came to the conclusion that the other boys in the Legislature were not playing fair, last Saturday, and he forthwith threatened to take his little dishes and go home, if they didn't behave themselves. Mrs. Manley had probably instructed the captain what to do in case anybody sought to impose upon him, and her instructions were as faithfully followed as were her former words of wisdom directing the member from Ann Arbor how to vote and work on the equal suffrage bill.

A Model Family Record.

Mr. Warren Pattison has been appointed agent in this city for a publication as original and new in the book line as it is valuable and desirable. It consists of about 250 handsomely ruled and illuminated pages, with blanks so indexed and arranged as to make the compilation of a complete family record an easy and agreeable pastime for leisure moments. Pages are provided for recording all the events of interest and importance in the histories of families and the lives of individuals, and the possession of the book will induce the transmission to its pages of events and dates and impressions that will cause it to become a precious family possession. The book is elegantly bound, and its pages consist of fine, heavy paper, especially adapted to their purpose.

Normal Items.

Miss May Gibson has been obliged to return to her home on account of illness. Miss Helen Gage of Walled Lake, a former student, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. C. W. Robbins will be called Professor by the people of Blissfield next year, having secured the Principalship of the high school at that place. A regular senior meeting was held Saturday evening. As a quorum was not present, the meeting was held on the front steps of the main building. The excellent program was heartily enjoyed by all present.

The bill appropriating \$60,000 for a new building has at last come up and passed the House. It is assured that there will be no opposition in the Senate, hence, new building.

A feeling of sadness was cast over the entire school Monday, by the news of the sudden death of Henry Woodley. Mr. Woodley had been ill for some time but it was hoped that he was convalescing, when all hope was suddenly ended by his death. Mr. Woodley had been a student here two years, and by his jovial disposition and kindness had made himself esteemed by all. After a short service at the house, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cheney, the remains were taken to Leslie, where a funeral service was held by the young man's former pastor. A committee consisting of Messrs. White and Stewart and Messrs. Thompson, Evans and Robbins, was appointed by Prof. Sill to draft resolutions of sympathy and condolence.

Stony Creek.

A slight rain occurred at Stony Creek on the 22d.

Dan Murray had three very valuable horses killed by lightning on the 22d. Corn in this vicinity is beginning to make its appearance above ground.

The farewell service to take leave of the old Methodist Episcopal church, here, is to be held on Monday, May 29, at 7:30 p.m. All former members and friends are cordially invited. There will be a Sabbath school concert in the evening.

Saline.

Kelsey & Brown have dissolved partnership, Kelsey retaining the interest. Mrs. A. K. Rouse is visiting friends in Detroit. W. P. Carson is home from Detroit to spend the summer. Allen Bugg has secured a situation in the car works in Detroit and has left for that place. Chas. Reynolds of Detroit Sundayed at home. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Marsh visited Ypsilanti friends the 20th. Mrs. Wm. Larzelere on Henry street is very sick. A. M. Clark of Pittsfield is gradually failing. E. W. Wallace is thinking of building an opera house in connection with his block. We understand parties from Detroit are looking over the place intending to start a first-class restaurant. It is hoped they may be successful for Saline is badly in need of that branch of business.

Newcomb.

A widow lady by the name of Bird died at the residence of her father, Mr. Warren Smith, one-half mile north of Whittaker's Corners, last Sunday morning. She had been sick for some time.

Born to Will Abbott and wife, May 4th, a fine boy. Mr. and Mrs. John Markham were visiting last Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Markham's mother of Ypsilanti town.

Mr. Isaac K. Collar of Ypsilanti town was reported very sick last Sunday.

Mr. C. H. Merritt raised a new barn last Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Gotts has built him a wagon and tool house.

Mr. Jos. Thorn has built an addition to his house.

Some wretched miscreant stole a lot of clothing from Henry Bennett's clothes line last Friday night. A person who will steal clothes from a man in Henry Bennett's situation is too miserable to encumber the face of God's earth or any portion of it for a single moment.

Oh what a pity that Belleville has lost the encampment this year. They won't have a chance to fill their houses with provisions enough to gratuitously feed 2000 people and then eat it all themselves and feed the Ypsilanti light guard on pork and beans and will call coffee for their dinner, after the boys had paid their own expenses down there. Now they say the Ypsilanti light guard will have to go to Plymouth to get their annual bean dinner.

I think I speak the sentiment of the Company when I say we don't go where the people are so miserably poor that they can't give us anything but beans and salt pork.

For Sale.

Eleven 50-foot pine spans, 8x8 inches; also a lot of lumber, cheap. 35587 JAY WORDEN.

Rooms for Rent.

Two desirable rooms near centre of city, on ground floor, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at this office.

New Process in Photography.

There has come into use in the large cities during the past year an important improvement in photography, known as the permanent bromide process, by which life-size pictures are made from small negatives. This is a great advantage and very much lessens the cost of large pictures. The process has also other advantages, among which is the susceptibility of the paper to crayon, india ink and water color work, which the gelatinized paper of the old photographic process did not permit. Our enterprising photographer, Stephenson, has procured the camera and other apparatus required by the new process, and is now making the bromide prints, which may be seen at his gallery. He has also engaged a skillful operator, Mr. A. C. Butler, from Detroit, to assist him in the artistic work of his gallery.

Novelties in Dry Goods.

The latest novelties in Fancy Windsor Ties, twenty-five cents to \$1.25; Eoru Dotted Mulls with embroidery to match, 25 cts. per yard, at H. P. Glover's.

For Sale.

A desirable residence on Huron St. As I am about to leave Ypsilanti, I offer my place for sale on ten years time call us in good repair and free from incumbrance. If not sold by June 10th it will be to rent. 38486 A. M. NOBLE.

For Rent.

The restaurant and sleeping rooms, in the Masonic block at the depot, recently occupied by A. Koyle, will be rented cheap. Apply to A. A. Bedell, at depot shoe store.

Summer Goods at Glover's.

We have just placed in stock a fine line of Wash Dress Gowns, Broad Trimings, Fans and Lace Mitts. An early inspection desired. H. P. GLOVER.

To Rent.

House No. 49, Emmet st. W. B. SEYMOUR.

What a Pity

that so many otherwise attracting, polite, and particular people afflict their friends by the foul and disagreeable odor of their breath; it is mainly caused by disordered digestion, and can be corrected by removing the cause, by using that pure medicine, Sulphur Bitters.—Health Magazine 867

Encyclopedia Britannica, popular reprint, \$2.50 per vol. JNO. W. WISE, Agent.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situated on Pearl street, in best part of the city, well fitted up, and desirable in all respects. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. For further particulars enquire at this office. 11

J. H. Manning having purchased the cigar, tobacco and confectionery stock, at No. 7 Union block, will continue business at the same stand; and he hopes to obtain and merit the patronage of all his friends, whose name is legion.

Empire State and Early Ohio Seed Potatoes for sale at the old flour and feed store Congress St. south side. P. H. DEVOE.

Empire State and Early Ohio Seed Potatoes for sale at the old flour and feed store Congress St. south side. P. H. DEVOE.

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Galois, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington st.

Allen & McCorkle fire insurance agents carry a full line of the best companies. Insure your dwellings in the Ohio Farmers. 7369

Dr. Montague regrets that he was unable to give attention to all who called on him during his last visit to Ypsilanti, but as will be seen by his card in today's issue he will be at the Hawkins House again Saturday, June 11th. It will be well to remind those desirous of consulting him that he does not experiment with his patients, and in every case his charges will be far less than those of the general practitioner.

Common Council Proceedings.

REGULAR MEETING. MONDAY EVE., May 16, 1887.

Mayor presiding. Roll called; aldermen all present.

PETITIONS. Forside walk on west side of Hamilton street. Referred to Com. on Streets and Walks.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS. City Clerk: That he had received bonds of P. Doyl and M. G. Dally.

On motion report accepted and Bonds approved. Ayes 9. Nays, Ald. Norton 1.

Also that all the city officers appointed at the last meeting of the Council had filed oaths of office and acceptances, except James H. Eaton. Report accepted.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS. S. Hutchinson, police, \$ 6 00 M. Green, street work, 24 50 Voted from Contingent Fund. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

O. G. LaRue, wood, 24 50 Voted from Poor Fund. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS. By Ald. Boyce—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to procure necessary caps for special deputy marshals, to be worn by them while on duty. Adopted. Ayes 9. Nays 0.

By Ald. Boyce—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk six feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Huron street, in front of property of John Miller, within twenty days from this date.

Also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Huron street, in front of property of E. M. Spencer, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional. Adopted. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. DeNik—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Hamilton street, in front of property owned by Mrs. Wallace, within twenty days from this date.

Also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Normal street, in front of property known as Greg place, within twenty days from this date.

Also a sidewalk fourteen feet in width to be constructed on the south side of Congress street, in front of property owned by Sam Post now occupied by Mrs. Worden and Ypsilanti office, within 20 days from this date.

Also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Hamilton street, in front of property occupied by Furtie, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional. Adopted. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. DeNik—

Resolved, That the special deputy marshals

for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.

Dated, May 16, 1887. Adopted.

Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. Kirk—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk six feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Washington street, adjoining property of Mr. G. H. Wain twenty days from this date.

Also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Huron street, adjoining property of Wm. J. Henderson, within twenty days from this date, said walks to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.

Dated, May 16, 1887. Adopted.

Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. Norton—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk five feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Washington street, adjoining premises of John Boyce, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.

Dated, May 16, 1887. Adopted.

Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. DeNik—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk five feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Cross street, adjoining premises of Mrs. Wm. Colten, within ten days from this date.

Also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the south side of Mill street, adjoining premises of J. Strong, within ten days from this date, said walks to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

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Dated, May 16, 1887. Adopted.

Ayes 10. Nays 0.

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Also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the south side of Mill street, adjoining premises of J. Strong, within ten days from this date, said walks to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

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Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk five feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Cross street, adjoining premises of Mrs. Wm. Colten, within ten days from this date.

Also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the south side of Mill street, adjoining premises of J. Strong, within ten days from this date, said walks to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.

Dated, May 16, 1887. Adopted.

Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. DeNik—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk five feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Cross street, adjoining premises of Mrs. Wm. Colten, within ten days from this date.

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Ayes 10. Nays 0.

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